

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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By Order of the Committee.

FRA S. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Kent Education Committee, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

August 18, 1913.

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REPLIES:—Walker of Londonderry—Christ Church, Oxford, in Time of Elizabeth—Wilderness Row, Clerkenwell—Source of Quotation Wanted—Maimonides and Evolution—"The Fruitless Precaution"—London to Budapest in 1859—An Ambiguous Possessive Case—A Shovel called a Becket—Theatre lit by Gas—Red Hand of Ulster: Burial-place of the Disraelis—Ralph Wallis—Johnson Bibliography—Old House in Bristol—Derived Senses of the Cardinal Points—"Wear the blue"—Shakespeare Allusions—"The Mask"—Morris—Clouet—"Our National Statues": 'The Saturday Magazine'—Wooden Nutcrackers—Humbug—"Anaphylaxis"—Authors Wanted—Street-Names—Downerry—Constitutional History—"To pull one's leg"—Sicilian Heraldry—Solicitors' Roll before 1827—The Old English Bow.

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*Reviews of PLAYS OF OLD JAPAN: THE
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LITERATURE

THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN.

In 'The American Mediterranean,' by an American author who thoroughly knows the regions of which he writes, an attempt has been made to show the possibilities of the Caribbean countries "to which the shipping and the industries of two hemispheres will soon penetrate through the water-gates of Panama." Mr. Bonsal also tries to give a picture of the wonderful beauty of the islands, the attractions of which were long ago praised or overpraised by Charles Kingsley in 'At Last.'

More than once the author refers to a supposed offer on our part to sell our West Indian islands to the United States and to take the Philippines off their hands. He suggests that our "offer" is still filed at Washington, but we should require more evidence than he gives before we believed the statement, and he admits that it is difficult to prove.

Of Cuba he notes that one of the marked features in the present situation is the increase of the anti-American feeling throughout the island during the last ten years. The bitterness, which has long existed, may now, we are told, be fairly compared to great racial hatreds such as that of the Slavs for the Turks.

About Hayti we read much that is unpleasant. According to this American author it remains as it was when Sir Spenser St. John wrote of the Black Republic: the home of blackmailers, extortionists, thieves, and robbers, and a land where children are still sacrificed. Of torture and cruelty Mr. Bonsal writes at length, and he has seen with his own

The American Mediterranean. By Stephen Bonsal. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Colombia. By Phanor James Eder. (Fisher Unwin.)

eyes dozens of recruits brought into recruiting stations "bound so tightly with ropes....that, when liberated in the barrack yards, they could neither walk nor lift an arm to receive the battered muskets thrust upon them." He gives also terrible accounts of the breaking of men's legs for such offences as "being rude to the admiral."

We note an interesting statement about coal in Colombia; but it is vague and uncorroborated by other writers, and we wish that Mr. Bonsal had given more definite information. He admits a lack of statistics, but says that, if coal should give out in our country and in his own, there is enough in Colombia to supply the world for centuries.

To the British administration of the West Indian islands the author pays many compliments. He thinks that, if there are anywhere in the world coloured men ripe for self-government, they are to be found in Barbados and Jamaica. But he adds that the colour question is not done with in the West Indies, that the race-antagonism is rising, and that there are signs of a coming conflict. We call attention to his statement because he is an observer who has spent much time in the islands.

The volume includes well-written chapters on Mexico and the Panama Canal, both of which contain important facts; but, so far as the Canal is concerned, its history has been already told at length from many points of view in recent works.

The late Lord Salisbury is called an "English earl"; "Whitehall Street" sounds odd to English people; but the "manner" of spelling and the usual "woulds" for "shoulds" are only what must be expected in books printed in America.

'Colombia,' the new volume in Mr. Fisher Unwin's excellent "South American Series," is worthy of its predecessors. The country it deals with has endured almost perpetual anarchy, and witnessed civil wars which have lasted as long as those of Argentina. Her people have fought for ideas rather than for power or land or money. Public and private wealth has been exhausted, and lives sacrificed in the most ruthless fashion; and, as M. Garcia Calderon has put it, "Colombia perishes, but the truth is saved."

Mr. Eder, who by birth, friendships, and business relations has many qualifications for his task, appears to hold the view that Colombia has been singularly free from revolutions. Unable to close his eyes to the fact that there have been uprisings, he argues that successful uprisings have been rare; and (though we do not agree with him) it is interesting to note his view that soon tranquillity in Colombia "may be looked forward to with as much assurance as in Chile and Argentina or England and the United States."

The author in attempting to give a true picture of the country which forms his subject shows that it is neither a land where gold "grows on coffee-trees" and

where children play with nuggets "picked up on the streets," nor yet a country swarming with bandits and reeking with disease. His Colombia is less exciting and more like real life. He has not gone very deeply into questions of religion and education; but, leaving aside many matters which interest the man of science, he has devoted his attention mainly to the point of view of the business man. It is with Colombia's industrial and financial condition that Mr. Eder is chiefly concerned. He laments that she has lost Panama, and has seen herself outdistanced by neighbouring States, and her growth checked by lack of men and money; but for most of her troubles we think she can blame only herself, and her record in the matter of loans is not a creditable one.

Her boundaries with Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru are still all in dispute. With Brazil alone (and this only by a recent treaty) have the limits of her territory been defined. Railways and roads are needed, new schools are wanted, agriculture requires encouragement, rich regions could be made habitable—and the sole difficulty in each case is money. But Mr. Eder gives reasons why it is difficult for Colombia to obtain foreign capital; and, moreover, her people seem afraid of subjecting their country to foreign domination. In an interesting chapter he writes of the present difficulties of travel and transport, and any one who intends to travel in Colombia will do well to study what is said on this subject.

If, as we believe to be the case, Mr. Eder belongs to the United States there is additional significance to his admission that the feeling in the South against the States has become general. The United States cry of "America for the Americans" is now in South America understood to mean "America for the North Americans"; and, as a consequence, there is an agitation among the Spanish American countries for an alliance against the "Colossus of the North." Mr. Eder says that Colombia, owing to its nearness to the Panama Canal, is supposed to have the most to fear from Yankee aggression, and he thinks Colombians are nervous to a ridiculous degree, and that they fear that the voracious bird of the north "will again swoop down upon their country." The authors of other recent books have, as we have noted, detected the same feeling in different parts of the Southern continent, and Mr. Eder gives some details which tend to prove that the "shameful treatment" which Colombia thinks she received in the matter of Panama has helped European business men—for Colombians have, according to him, done all they can to patronize European markets in order to punish the Northerners.

We note the curious fact that in some of the islands off the coast of Colombia the sole language of the people is English, although they are citizens of a Spanish nation.

The volume contains a good map, which does not show boundaries, though it makes it clear how vague they are.

Letters of Lord Acton to Mary, Daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by Herbert Paul. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a second edition of the volume that appeared in 1904, and was then noticed at some length in these columns. It contains twenty-six later letters, ranging from March 31st, 1886, to February 25th, 1901. We discussed so fully the leading characteristics of the letters and the personality of the writer that we need do no more than point out some of the most interesting portions of these added letters. They give us further details of Acton's relations with Gladstone, and serve to establish what hardly needed establishing—the great influence of the statesman over the thinker. Acton's admiration—or almost adoration—of Gladstone appears again in this volume, although there is no such *bravura* passage as that in which he set on paper his whole view of the man in the earlier part of the collection. Criticism is, however, not infrequent, and Acton never seems to have expected success in the first attempt at Home Rule. In one of the earliest of these fresh letters he says:—

"I am not yet sanguine. The defection of friends strengthens the enemy's argument, and that is already strong enough for any one who is not sound in the Liberal doctrine, a thing beyond the Liberal policy. The concentration of everything in your father's hands is appalling, because one cannot see what the future is to be like. His old weakness—the want of an heir—is very serious now."

"In answer to your question, I did not think very well of the new Government, and I like it less now."

Again, a little later:—

"What afflicts us now is a thing I have long preached about, the want of real cohesion and understanding with his colleagues."

Just on the eve of the election he writes:—

"Your father was well, and enjoyed the repose and the company; and his spirits were only too good. I do not mean that it is a mistake or a weakness to be sanguine; but I must tell you that he is too willing to take facts in a favourable light, and a little slow to accept what is adverse to the cause...."

"The fact is we are not very hopeful. But the others are just as uncertain."

Other letters afford further evidence of Acton's views of political morality, on which we remarked before. From this standpoint there is a page of rather acute criticism of Lord Morley.

On p. 183 occurs some language remarkable in one who was at once a Home Ruler and a Roman Catholic, but reflecting Acton's hatred of Ultramontaniam, though it is to be noted that he only puts it as the strongest form of the objection which presents itself to the mind of Unionists. He does not say that he shares the feeling,

unless the words "real objection" imply this.

"One must never suppose one's adversary foolish, but must meet his argument in its strongest form. The strongest form in this case, the real objection, is this. The Irish detest the Protestants, as represented by people like Cairns. They will be under the influence of priests, who think that every Protestant deserves the death of a dog, and are restrained from inflicting it by a wide consideration of consequences, not by conscience. It is not safe to commit a Protestant minority to such keeping. They will try to boycott them in detail, to take away their institutions, to injure them in education, in appointments, socially, &c. This peril ought to be provided against. No such provision is made by the Liberals, because they deny the danger. Therefore it is wiser not to expose the minority to it. What we apprehend is not an explosion of violence, but a subtle, crafty, gradual, slowly working sap. Nothing of the sort is to be feared at a moment when Scotch and English opinion has to be won over, while they depend on the support of British Protestants."

In the letter of December 24th, 1891, there occurs a lengthy criticism of Lord Rosebery's 'Pitt,' which is, as might be expected, severe and unsympathetic in the main, even though it praises the book, "assuming the reader to be a Tory":—

"Pitt appears to have been right all along his main lines of thought, if not of action. To admit this is to admit the essentials of the Conservative case, to yield almost all that we live and fight for, all that for the sake of which your father gave up power, and spent the six most precious years of his life in opposition, after breaking up his party."

Other letters reveal some interesting details about 'The Cambridge Modern History.' Finally, there is a noteworthy one which discusses the question of a biographer for Gladstone. It is pretty clear that Acton was in sympathy with the final choice of Lord Morley, and there is a fact of interest in this passage:—

"Morley is the one who knew him best, and had most of his confidence both as to men and things. He would set up many obstacles, including that of revealing Cabinet secrets. The answer to that is that he has already written, has already printed, a book on the history of Home Rule, in which he has got over that difficulty. It is true he is keeping it back. But for that there may be motives which need not prevent his undertaking the much more splendid and historic work."

On the whole, these additional letters were well worth publishing, although certain things might with advantage have been omitted. If they do not add much to our knowledge of the writer, they throw a great deal of light on the history of the last decades of the nineteenth century, and are very attractive reading.

Roads out of London, being Photographic Reprints extracted from Ogilby's 'Britannia,' 1675. Edited by T. Fairman Ordish. (London Topographical Society.)

JOHN OGILBY'S valuable 'Britannia,' from which these "London Roads" are reproduced, was described by Bishop Nicolson as "a noble description of Britain." It was the precursor of a long line of English road-books, but the author intended it to be something more than this. We have only the first volume of a set of three, of which the second was to contain views of English cities, and the third a topographical description of the whole kingdom. Ogilby died in 1676, and in his will he expressed his earnest desire that William Morgan should complete the work.

It was a good idea to reproduce a series of the roads out of London for about an eight-mile radius. The plans are of the greatest interest from the full and minute particulars respecting the by-roads, bridges over brooks, houses, &c. The first two plans show the western roads (1) from Piccadilly through Knightsbridge, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Turnham Green, to Isleworth; (2) from Oxford Road, by the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, Tyburn, and Hyde Park, to Acton and Ealing; and the others are equally interesting.

Of the fourteen roads represented, eight start from the north of the Thames, and six from Southwark. In the plan of the Dover Road we have a rather formidable picture of Shooter's Hill, more in accordance with its ancient disrepute than its present innocent appearance. The letterpress of Ogilby informs us:—

"At 8 m. Shooter's Hill ascends for about 7 furlongs, whose top affords a very eminent prospect into the three adjacent counties, whence descending you pass through a wood of a mile in length, heretofore not so safe for travellers."

In the road to Croydon two galleys are noted: one by the by-road to Tooting, and the other by the road to Wallington. The descriptions of some of the places are notable, as that of London Bridge and "its nineteen mighty arches that constitute this stupendous [*sic*] structure." These country roads, now mostly swallowed up in London, remained to a great extent much the same in character up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The reproductions would have been more useful for purposes of reference if the roads had been numbered 1 to 14 consecutively, instead of as plates 1 to 5.

Ogilby was a remarkable man, who in spite of little education and less money managed to produce a large number of handsome folio volumes, which are still of value, and learnt Greek and Latin to such effect that he was able to translate Homer and Virgil. In the title-page of his 'Britannia' he describes him-

self as "His Majesty's Cosmographer and Master of His Majesty's Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland." As a map-maker and City surveyor after the Fire of London he distinguished himself favourably, although he got into trouble in fulfilling the duties of his office at Dublin.

Dervorgilla, Lady of Galloway, and her Abbey of the Sweet Heart. By Wentworth Huyshe. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

ALL Balliol men are more or less well acquainted with at least the name of their foundress, Dervorgilla of Galloway, Lady of Balliol. The name of this renowned lady is a latinized form of Derbhforaigill, as written in Erse, wherein the *bh* is sounded as *v*. Henry Savage, Master of Balliol College, who wrote its history in 1688, waxed indignant over the mispronunciation of the foundress's name by the use of the soft *g* instead of the hard Greek gamma, taunting those scholars who tried to justify the former use as to their "vain investigations, not unlike the observations of those who look for the wind in the weathercock's tail."

In the Balliol College muniment chest is preserved one of the most interesting thirteenth-century documents now extant in England. It is the original statutes of the College, as drawn up in 1282 by Dervorgilla. Attached to it, and in wonderful preservation, is the seal of the foundress, a most striking example of the seal-cutting prowess of the day, in which England so far excelled her Continental rivals; it also affords a valuable instance of the heraldic art of the time of Edward I. On the obverse of the impression Dervorgilla stands erect, holding up in her right hand a shield of the arms of Balliol, and in her left hand those of Galloway. On each side is a tree: from that on the right is suspended the shield of Chester, whilst on the left hangs the shield of Huntingdon. The same shields appear after a different fashion on the reverse. The inscription on the obverse styles the foundress the daughter of Alan of Galloway, and on the reverse the Lady of Balliol.

The shields of the Earls of Chester and Huntingdon speak of Dervorgilla's descent from these two great houses, through the latter of which she stood in the line of direct succession to the Scottish throne. Among the vast possessions which fell to her share through the Earls of Chester were the castle and town of Fotheringhay. The contemporary Chronicle of Lanercost records that Dervorgilla was

"a woman of great wealth and estates in England as well as in Scotland, but much greater nobility of heart, inasmuch as she was the daughter and heir of the magnificent Alan, formerly Lord of Galloway."

Mr. Huyshe sets forth, after a comprehensive, but most readable fashion, details of this great lady's noble descent,

both on the paternal side from Fergus of Galloway, and on the side of her mother Margaret, who was one of the four daughters of the Earl of Huntingdon by his wife Maud, eldest daughter of the Earl of Chester.

The heroine's life is followed with assiduity, so far as a great variety of records reveal it, from childhood upwards. Born about the year 1209, in her father's castle of Kenmure, Dervorgilla lived in a century of great world-movements, both in history and in architectural development—a century, too, which witnessed the foundation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the House of Commons by Simon de Montfort. It was the age of the Friars, both those of St. Dominic and St. Francis, and of their arrival in England. All this and much more is set forth vividly and yet briefly in a glowing chapter entitled 'Dervorgilla's Century.'

In her twentieth year Dervorgilla married John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, lord of vast estates not only in the North of England and in Hertfordshire, but also in various districts round his ancestral home in Picardy. Their married life, their connexion with the Grey Friars both at Oxford and Dumfries, Dervorgilla's widowhood, and her death, are set forth with the same liveliness and sympathy. John Balliol died in 1269, and his widow, in her love for his memory, had his heart embalmed, and enshrined in a coffer of ivory enamelled with silver. She caused it to be placed before her daily in her hall, regarding it as her "sweet silent companion." At her death in 1290 at her great manor house of Kempston, in Bedfordshire, after twenty years of widowhood given up to ceaseless works of religious charity, she desired that this pious relic should rest upon her own heart when sleeping in her newly founded Abbey of the Sweet Heart in Galloway.

The latter half of this volume is devoted to the history of this Cistercian abbey of Dour, and to a careful description of its considerable architectural remains. But, as Mr. Huyshe remarks, it is not so much its picturesque ruins or the quiet beauties of the landscape that give the special charm to this Abbey of the Sweet Heart as the pathos of the story which the name commemorates:—

"The very atmosphere around the gaunt town and the shattered aisles of Dervorgilla's abbey seems laden with the fragrance of the spice-embalmed heart, which, in its costly casquet, was her companion for twenty years, and in death was placed upon her breast in her grave, here in her native land of Galloway. The desecrated choir where Dervorgilla was laid seems still to be sanctified by her devotion and her piety; and when the setting sun deepens to crimson their Scottish red sandstone, the ancient walls seem aglow with the memory of her burning love and faith."

This book forms a worthy tribute to one of the most remarkable women of the thirteenth century in Britain.

Ravenna: a Study. By Edward Hutton. (Dent & Sons.)

THERE has long been need of a connected history of Ravenna, and Mr. Hutton was the very man to write it. For the story of the city of the Æmilian marshes is one to which the writer, if he would be successful, must bring certain special gifts not common among contemporary historians. It is not to be traced unbroken in the writings of local chroniclers and annalists, nor can the teller of it hope to find undisputed documents to support him on every step of his way. Much of it must be gathered in bypaths, from chance allusions dropped by old authors to whom Ravenna in herself often counted for little, who mention her—if they mention her directly at all—as a pawn in some great game which they are attempting to expound. Such hints as these authors give are full of significance for the scholar, to whom everything connected with his chosen period has its meaning; but the imperfectly initiated will pass them by, not knowing what they stand for, without suspicion of the fields of illumination into which, if apprehended and traced to their source, they might lead him. A full equipment of knowledge was therefore needed in the man who should propose to paint upon the great blank spaces which, for most of us, lie between those brilliant episodes in Ravenna's history which have found a place in all the story-books, and impressed themselves on the mind of the world at large. Let it be said at once that this equipment is Mr. Hutton's, and to it much of his success in an exceedingly difficult task is due. But Mr. Hutton possesses something beyond an intimate acquaintance with the period or periods about which he writes. He has also his share of poet's insight to guide him over unmapped places, and through imperfectly explored forests in which the clue of tradition is nearly lost. Where, as is frequently the case, he has to resort to conjecture, he wisely refrains from dogmatizing. But frequently the reader is conscious, for all the author's cautious "perhaps" or "possibly," that he is on the right track—within sight of truth, if not actually in contact with it.

It is true that neither Mr. Hutton's literary skill nor his intuition can make the story of Ravenna, as it has come down to us, other than a series of profoundly interesting fragments. There are veils which he cannot lift, and which at times conceal Ravenna from view for considerable periods. But that there is continuity in the story, linking one amazing episode with another, Mr. Hutton, we think, succeeds in showing. He has a very clear and well-defined theory of the important part played by Ravenna "in the history of Italy and of Europe," and this theory, ably handled and applied to the interpretation of historic events both of the earlier and later Roman empire, serves to give his book a unity in which it might otherwise have been lacking. Without accepting as proven all the

arguments which Mr. Hutton marshals on behalf of his theory, we must acknowledge that he makes out, on the whole, a very good case for it. Briefly stated, it explains the greatness of Ravenna entirely by her geographical position. So commanding, so unusual does this position in its relation to the sea, the Cisalpine plain, and the East appear to our author, that he finds in the estimate taken of it by the statesmen and commanders of the first seven centuries of the Christian era, and even of pre-Imperial Rome, a test both of military and political capacity. On this ground he has been led to rewrite certain accepted historical verdicts. An additional proof that Augustus was a wiser man and a sounder strategist than Mark Antony will scarcely kindle excitement in Mr. Hutton's readers, but there is novelty in being called upon to respect the generalship and the political sagacity of Honorius and Vitiges. That Mr. Hutton should make this claim on behalf of the latter shows, perhaps more than anything else, his whole-hearted belief in his theory; it is not often that he consents to concede soldiership to the Goth or wisdom to the Arian.

It will be inferred from this remark that while Mr. Hutton has in good measure the qualities of the poet-historian, he also shows some of his defects. To him the long struggle between the Empire and barbarian invasion is at all times a holy war, a war of religion in which the forces of light are bound to have eventually the upper hand. Identifying the cause of the Empire with that of the Church, he sees no hope for Europe in the cataclysm that followed the downfall of the Western emperors, except in the emergence of the temporal power of the Pope, and the assumption of all rule, temporal and spiritual, by the Papacy, until the reconstitution of the Empire under Papal sanction. In his reverence for the Empire he is Dantesque; but he goes further than his master, for Dante's Empire, the Kingdom of God upon earth, was confessedly an unrealized vision of perfection, while Mr. Hutton seems to think that the vision took shape, and that for some period, not exactly specified, Europe knew ideal government. We will not grudge him the delightful illusion; but we think he is hardly fair to the Goths. Certainly, if it is to be predicated of their princes, when they sank into the depths of sensuality, that they conducted themselves "like true barbarians," the question naturally arises: To what source does Mr. Hutton trace the moral rottenness of later Roman society?—a phase in the history of Imperial Rome which is not considered in this book.

We have left ourselves no space to discuss the latter half of this fascinating volume. But, indeed, its main fascination lies in its earlier chapters. Dante at Ravenna is a familiar figure; the art, or arts, of which the city is still the shrine—a shrine decaying, to some extent, unfortunately, and defaced by restoration—have been made known to us by various

admirable studies. There is more freshness in finding ourselves led back to days before the mediæval, to those truly spacious times when a great Roman could "receive Asia as his share" of the world, when Ostrogoths and Huns and Vandals by turns attacked the Empire and treated with it, and Ravenna, mother of fleets, held again and again the key of the position. This stirring and often cruel story Mr. Hutton tells vividly, in a style much chastened since the early days of his literary career. It has become, in many respects, an admirable style, but would be still more effective if the writer even now consented to practise a greater economy in adjectives.

A Soldier's Diary, South Africa, 1899-1901. By Murray Cosby Jackson. (Max Goschen.)

CONTEMPORARY history, like official correspondence, has its disguises, and it is only as time goes on that significant facts and incidents come out in their true colours. Even in the generally unregarded life of the ordinary soldier there are suppressions and improvements suggested by the spirit of humbug. We recall a letter from the ranks published in the press as a touching document; it spoke of a favourite hymn, and said nothing about food. It was at once suspected by students of human nature, and subsequently discovered—unless we are mistaken—to be the work of the "clever man" of the regiment, who supplied the writer with the sort of ideas and sentiments which the public might be expected to appreciate.

Mr. Jackson is rather inclined to go to the opposite extreme, and we can hardly believe that, as he frequently implies, and more than once unequivocally states, the average soldier is far more deeply concerned about a really wet night or the capture of a fat turkey than about a crushing defeat or the surrender of a whole commando.

So much for misrepresentation: of the other common failing—suppression—we note only one avowed instance in the whole book. This is with regard to the hunting of De Wet by Pilcher's and Plumer's columns. The writer states that at one period he was hiding in a "drift" between the two columns on the Salt River, but that neither officer was aware of the fact. "Bad scouting on some one's part. I know whose, but will not give it away," is his comment. Perhaps as to that circumstance he is right in letting sleeping dogs lie; at any rate, in the rest of the book he appears quite unreserved, and mentions names with a freedom which the owners thereof may possibly resent when the joke is at their expense. There is one gallant and bearded martinet who may not be best pleased to see the caricature of himself telling one of his men, with embellishments more forcible than polite, to "go and get shaved—I am the only Bashi-

Bazouk in this crowd." Certainly in the drawing he does not belie the description.

However, since the writer is as outspoken in his praise as in his criticism, the victims of the latter will probably find compensation elsewhere in the volume. Personalities are, in fact, the keynote of the book, which does not pretend to be a history of the war, but merely a record of the impressions and experiences of the writer and some of the persons with whom he came in contact. It enables those who already know the general course of events to fill in the details of a soldier's daily life during a period in which Magersfontein, Elands-laagte, and other battles were the great occurrences. It gives us the atmosphere in which a "private" lives, and explains why his sentiments are what they are. On being roused in pouring rain for a night march, without knowing where he is going or why, he is inclined, not unreasonably—nor, for that matter, unpatriotically—to curse the war, the Boers, the British Government, and anything else that catches his attention. This, perhaps, will surprise those whose knowledge of Tommy Atkins is founded on Mr. Kipling and other patriotic writers of the sentimental order. Nevertheless it is more true to fact than, for example, the picture drawn by Sir Gilbert Parker in the novel which we review in another column, and the sentimentalists suffer more than one exposure at Mr. Jackson's hands. Thus he relates an amusing anecdote of a C.I.V. subaltern who had come out well primed with Kipling, and would persist in sitting and smoking cigarettes on a rock in the middle of the firing line, to put heart into his men—until it was suggested by those for whose benefit he was doing it that "that young idiot should get down. He's drawing all the fire in the Free State."

Among other things to which allusion is made, quite as a matter of course, is the ingenuity displayed by some of the officers and men in evading, without actually disobeying, orders which were not to their taste; and also the communistic ideas held by the various regiments with regard to each other's horses. Apropos of horses, we notice that the writer constantly refers to Australian "whalers"; we would submit that he means "walers," the name being derived from the place of origin of the breed, New South Wales. It seems curious that he should have fallen into this rather original error, since, according to his own account, he was for some time attached to a regiment of Australian irregulars.

It will seem that Mr. Jackson is an optimist with a fund of quiet humour who writes down without fear or favour whatever occurs to him.

In conclusion, we would call attention to the illustrations, which are one of the salient features of the book. They consist of pen-and-ink sketches by the author, and, though frankly grotesque, are sufficiently clever caricatures to convey a very good idea of what a technically accurate drawing would depict.

New Letters of an Idle Man. By Hermann Jackson Warner. (Constable & Co.)

THESE "Letters" justify their publication on the whole, though we cannot rise to the heights of enthusiasm attained by their editor, Mr. Woodberry. "The soundness of the grape and the fragrance of the vintage," which he eulogizes, resolve themselves for whole pages together into the flavour of a rather characterless *vin ordinaire*, and Mr. Warner's disquisitions on his neurasthenia and his tobacco-smoking, in particular, might well have been curtailed. Still, he contrives to present a not uninteresting picture of the hotel life which many Americans (like himself) and some English people have adopted since travel was made easy. It has, at all events, the merits of independence. Mr. Warner stays at a place as long as he pleases; if the house is badly heated or foul weather begins he packs up his trunks, and settles down elsewhere. Himself somewhat of a valetudinarian, he has luckily married an energetic wife; and, despite an amiable grumble or two, we suspect that Mrs. Warner acts as a valuable tonic to a temperament inclined to be lymphatic. In the result he surveys his surroundings with an eye of humorous philosophy. He appreciates a good bottle of wine, and can take pleasure in the agreeable society which hotels produce from time to time. If bored, he retires to the smokeroom and reads.

It is, in its way, an emancipated existence, free from the office-chair and the telephone. But, though Mr. Warner has many interests and tastes, his days and years must strike his readers as being deficient in object. The note of enthusiasm is lacking, for the most part, in his musical scale. Perugia stirs him to admiration; so does Taormina. He is alive to the beauty of Japanese scenery, though we wish that he would not perpetually call the natives "Japs." But, taken as a whole, his is a decidedly subdued pilgrimage. He touches on the externalities only of the races which he surveys, and occasionally he lets his readers down with a most disconcerting bump. Thus: "Cairo is a profound disappointment; its old orientalism has all gone out of it; there is nothing left but rotteness and fleas." Athens, on a second visit, remains "a very second-rate tiresome place."

Travel inevitably develops a desultory habit of mind, and thus has it been with Mr. Warner. He is evidently a sound German scholar, and he preserves a creditable recollection of the classics as they were instilled into him at Harvard. But he can derive little satisfaction from Dr. Johnson and Swift; the incessant themes of the 'Journal to Stella' appear to him to be "drink and drunkenness and rotteness." We even discover him to be paralysed by Leslie Stephen's 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century'; the writer is "massive," and but little meaning is to be extracted from his prosing. Yet there have been those who

have censured Leslie Stephen for superficiality on the one hand, while on the other he has been generally admitted to be lucid and attractive in style. Fatigued by "standard" authors, Mr. Warner seeks relaxation in current literature, and criticizes it with not a little point. It is interesting to be taken back to the days when Mr. Birrell's 'Obiter Dicta' was received with rapture; when the moral of 'The Heavenly Twins' was gravely questioned, and when 'Marcella' was thought to have a mission. But, with due respect to Mr. Warner, 'A Gentleman of France,' by "one Stanley Weyman," being concerned with the times of Henry of Navarre, cannot be said to reproduce the Middle Ages. There Harvard seems to fail him.

Mr. Warner makes this sensible remark: "I do not like one-sided correspondence; one is always imagining, and often vainly, what the other fellow has said." We confess that we should have liked some information about the "H" to whom his letters are addressed. He would appear to be a teacher or lecturer; but, be that as it may, Mr. Warner communicates to him many curious observations on the use and abuse of the English language. Thus in 1889 an English girl told him that "quite nice" was all the fashion, and that it had been borrowed from America, as it may have been. In 1894 he wrote that he "never heard of this trouble—appendicitis—until within a year or two." Some words in fairly common vogue with us, such as "raffish," "pawky," and "snippet," make him hesitate. But he is much to be commended for repudiating "anent," especially since it has been annexed by the reporter. It is even more refreshing to find him asking: "What good does it do to write 'scepter' for 'sceptre'?" and adding: "Go on in this way and a book two hundred years old is a strange thing to us."

The Future of Christianity. By D. Macdonald. (Milford.)

Forty years ago Dr. Macdonald was engaged in missionary labours in a place where his work seemed for a time to be utterly hopeless, and he determined to find out from the Scriptures what the future of Christianity among mankind was to be. This book is the result of his resolution, and not satisfied merely with the promises of the Lord or the faith of the Apostles concerning the Kingdom, he has engaged in a study of prophecy as contained in the Book of Daniel and in parts of the New Testament, notably the Book of the Revelation. Attention is paid to the problem of Daniel, especially to the seventy weeks; and it is stated with exactness that in the second part of the seventieth week, A.D. 66-70, the full establishment of the Messianic Kingdom and deliverance were effected. The progress of Christianity, however, while it was influenced by the destruction of Jerusalem, was no longer bound up with the fortunes of the Church in the Holy

City, as the Gospel was being preached and men were accepting it in the larger world beyond the limits of Palestine. Dr. Macdonald sees in the Neronian persecution of 64 A.D. an event which was to take place in the first half of the seventieth week, and he asserts that the time had arrived for the coming of the Son of Man with the clouds of heaven to vindicate the Divine purpose, and to effect the full historical establishment of His Kingdom, and the deliverance of His people from the threatened extirpation. Even though we agree with Dr. Macdonald that the period of the destruction of Jerusalem was that of the advent of the Messiah with the clouds of heaven, we are not taught by history that the Roman Government changed its policy towards the Christians after that event, or that the event in any way modified the hostile attitude of the Government towards the Church in the Empire.

Dr. Macdonald is very definite in his conclusion that this coming of the Son of Man had been prophesied in Daniel, and that the designation by Jesus of Himself as the Son of Man is to be traced to the use of the term in that book. As often as Jesus, he says, "in speaking of Himself, uses the words 'the Son of Man,' He means nothing else than 'the Son of Man in that prophecy of Daniel,' i.e., the Messiah." It may be pointed out that scholars are not agreed in referring the use of the designation by Jesus to the Book of Daniel, and that they do not all identify the Son of Man with the Messiah. Certainly no sufficient proof of the identification is here given.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Macdonald rejects the idea that the belief in the immediate Second Advent was general in the Primitive Church. He seems to confine the belief to "some among the Christians in the Church which the Apostle Paul had recently formed at Thessalonica." Reference is made to the fact that the Apostle mentions four things which were to take place in the course of the Messianic Age, as showing that the interval between the beginning and close of the Messianic Age was to be of long duration; and it is set forth by Dr. Macdonald that of these things—apostasy in the Church, the coming of Antichrist, the obstacle to his coming, and his destruction—there have already been seen apostasy and Antichrist. No one is likely to deny the presence of apostasy in the Church, whether or not it had to come before the particular Antichristian world-power here mentioned; but many will have grave doubts regarding the identity of the prophesied Antichrist with the Moslem power. We are told, however, that the fundamental assertion on which the Moslem power rests—there is no God but God, and Mohammed is God's apostle—is the polemical negation of the Kingdom of Christ. In his 'Concluding Observations' the author claims that he has been successful in his search for "a sure knowledge of the future of Christianity according to the purpose of God."

FICTION.

The Judgment House. By Gilbert Parker. (Methuen & Co.)

"PITIFUL" is the only word, we think, which will adequately express our opinion of this book. Sir Gilbert Parker recognizes as well as any one—he reveals that much to us—what is dross and what is pure metal in the world's alchemy. He concerns himself, however, almost wholly with so depicting the dross that it may be mistaken by the reader for the metal that lies beneath it. When, in spite of all he can do, it is obvious to the meanest intelligence that his chief characters are not true metal, he suggests that Providence has practically invented war as a refining process. No doubt there is still a large public for this sort of stuff—the author causes one of his characters to exclaim, "How people adore illusions!"—but we believe it is diminishing, and that to coming generations the idea of throwing humanity—dross and true metal together—into the melting-pot of war will appear both disastrous and absurd.

To come to the story itself—Sir Gilbert Parker essays to enlist our sympathies for South African high finance, and to stir our pulses once again by a tale of the Boer War. It is unfortunate that his story had barely finished its serial course in *Harper's Magazine* before the world received fresh evidence that the lives and treasure so freely poured out had not secured the ostensible object of the sacrifice—internal peace between those who govern (whether Boer or British) and the governed. Within the first fifty pages we are introduced to a group of mining magnates, and recognize that there is but a small amount of good metal in the company. Even the hero has little more to recommend him than has Jack Frobisher in Mr. Sutro's 'Walls of Jericho'—a character of which he reminds us.

It is not long before backstairs influence on the part of the women-folk makes itself felt; and vainly does Sir Gilbert Parker attempt to sweeten his tale by introducing Sims-like episodes, such as that of the newsboy who is run over, "Stickiness" is all that is achieved by this and other like devices.

Nevertheless, there are fine passages—passages in which the author puts his finger upon the canker of our present stage of civilization:—

"The very convention of making light of bravery and danger, which has its value, was in their case an evil, preventing them from facing the inner meaning of it all. If they had been less rich, if their house had been small, if their acquaintances had been fewer, if . . ."

We confess that the extravagances and anomalies of the book have impressed us almost to the exclusion of the working out of the plot itself; while the importance of the matters dealt with at once so sentimentally and, to our thinking, wrong-headedly, makes it impossible to treat the book quite as an ordinary novel, whence, as we have already said, it seems to us a pitiful performance.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

British and Foreign Bible Society, THE HUNDRED AND NINTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1913, 1/

146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. The Bible Society carries on its work with ever-increasing activity. During the past year ten new versions have been added. Dr. Ginsburg has completed the Book of Psalms in the great edition of the Hebrew Bible which he is editing for the Society. We join in the hope that he may be enabled to finish his laborious task. The blind are not forgotten, and at the present time the Scriptures are circulated in embossed type in thirty-three different languages. The total issues of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions during the year amounted to 7,899,562. The previous year was the first in the history of the Society in which the circulation exceeded 7,000,000. The past year shows a further increase of half a million.

Journal of Theological Studies, JULY, 3/6 net. Milford.

In the first article Dr. Souter prints a manuscript which he claims is the lost "commonitorium parvissimum" on the Holy Spirit by Fulgentius of Ruspe (about A.D. 518). Among 'Notes and Studies' is a discussion of 'The Testimony of Ignatius and Polycarp to the Apostleship of St. John,' by the Rev. H. J. Bardsley, and of 'The Chief Recensions of the Book of Tobit,' by D. C. Simpson. The Rev. R. H. Connolly argues that the 'Odes of Solomon' were written in Greek, and that the Syriac version is a translation.

There is a sheaf of interesting reviews. Dr. Inge writes sympathetically of Baron von Hügel's 'Eternal Life,' which he regards as "stimulating in the highest degree to the Christian philosopher." Dr. Inge also reviews Evelyn Underhill's 'Mystic Way' appreciatively, though he maintains that she has no right to limit "experience" to the hysterical saints. "Religion undoubtedly contains an emotional element; but it is not necessary that the emotion should be irrational."

Miss Constance Jones has an able review of Dr. Tennant's 'The Concept of Sin,' which she commends as "candid, clear, and thorough." 'Pharisaism,' by Mr. R. Travers Herford, is commended by Mr. W. A. L. Elmslie as a book that should be read by those who still retain the popular opinion that all the Pharisees were hypocrites, though he does not think that the author is quite just with regard to the New Testament.

Other reviews are of 'Recent Presentation of Christianity,' by various authors, and of 'The Letters of Hammurabi and Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament.'

Roberts (Richard), JESUS, SON OF MAN, 1/6 net. Cassell

Ten short studies of incidents in the life of Christ, from 'The Awakening' to 'Jesus in Death.' The treatment strikes us as artificial: the death of Christ is contrasted with that of Socrates, His last words with those of Cecil Rhodes, and there are many other flights of fancy lacking inspiration.

Walker (Albert H.), RADIANT CHRISTIANITY AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE LIFE-STORY OF HENRY DRUMMOND, 6d. net.

C. H. Kelly
A concise sketch of Henry Drummond. The picture drawn by the writer is decidedly attractive; and if we cannot endorse all

his high praise of Drummond's writings, we can rejoice in the brightness of his life and religion.

Poetry.

Hervey (Grant), AUSTRALIANS YET, AND OTHER VERSES, 3/6 net.

Melbourne, Lothian; London, Walter Scott Publishing Co. These verses display little more than a capacity for stringing rhymes. They are patriotic even to riotousness in intention, but they read like debilitated parodies of Mr. Kipling's poems. Mr. Hervey, when he would be humorous, uses slang; when he would be solemn, he italicizes. Verses of this level of inspiration are supplied:—

The rivers wind them back and forth,
And breezes blow
Out of the balmy, tree-topped north,
And then I know
How grand a country mine is.
The essence of the Bush instills
A hope that I
May sleep for aye upon these hills
When last I die,
And have my humble *finis*.

Lowell (Amy), A DOME OF MANY-COLOURED GLASS, 5/ net.

New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. A collection of lyrical poems and sonnets written, for the most part, on themes of slight interest. Though the poems are not lacking in ideas, these are presented without distinction or charm, and the rhythm is often at fault.

Reullera, FILIO UNICÆ DILECTO, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews
Grief at the loss of an only son, drowned in the Adriatic, was the occasion of these pathetic little passages in blank verse. Though the hand that wrote them had not an easy mastery of the chosen means of expression, it certainly has conveyed the sense both of bereavement and of religious consolation.

Philosophy.

Dahlke (Paul), BUDDHISM AND SCIENCE, translated from the German by the Bhikkhu Silācāra, 7/6 net.

Macmillan
Dr. Dahlke is well known as a thoughtful writer on Buddhism, and he is honourably distinguished among the Neo-Buddhists as one who writes with knowledge. But he is an enthusiast and a mystic; and the present volume abounds in *obiter dicta* which most students of ancient Buddhism will find it hard to accept. His main thesis is that Buddhism will supply for the thinker all that is lacking in faith on the one hand, and in science on the other. But it appears that "the Buddha-teaching is a pure intuition . . . any attempt to treat it after the methods of science, to master it inductively, is impossible." The ordinary person may be tempted to inquire: "Why, then, is it necessary to write volumes on the subject?"

The English translation is by Bhikkhu Silācāra, who also translated Dr. Dahlke's 'Buddhist Essays.' The chief fault of the style is a somewhat too great formality. The maxim "So conduct thyself towards others as thou wouldst wish that they should conduct themselves towards thee" (p. 5) is usually expressed in simpler language.

History and Biography.

Birkhead (Alice), HEROES OF MODERN EUROPE, 3/6 net. Harrap

Miss Birkhead's selection of modern heroes is justifiable, though the inclusion of Tolstoy seems possibly premature. The difficulty of condensation has been on the whole fairly met, though without notes some articles will hardly tell their tale to half-educated readers, to whom such a

compendium must be supposed to appeal. The studies are generally impartial and accurate, and a liberal enthusiasm is not allowed to be excessive. The style is not always quite perspicuous, and there are some slips—as “comestibles” for “combustibles.” On the whole a useful book.

Complete Peerage (The) of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, or Dormant, by G. E. C., New Edition, revised and much enlarged, edited by Vicary Gibbs, with the assistance of H. Arthur Doubleday: Vol. III. CANONTEIGN TO CUTTS.

St. Catherine Press

This mammoth Peerage continues with great success to draw its slow length along, and, in spite of much snobbishness and some puerility, is of real value to historians. Mr. G. W. Watson contributes good monographs on the old titles of Cauntelo, Chaundes, Cressy, and Criol, and the newer one of Cromwell, and this volume contains also the important peerages of Carlisle, Chester, Boyle, Earl of Cork, and Lindsay, Earl of Crawford. The work is, like that of the other volumes, very uneven. Scandals are pointed out “when possible” (why did the second marriage of the first Lord Canterbury escape when old memoirs can be looked up?), and the editor is without mercy on the origins of the actresses whom peers have frequently chosen for wives. He is not quite right, however, about the antecedents of one of them (p. 207, note a); nor is he when he writes on p. 368 (note c) of “Kitty Fisher, who afterwards married the Duke of Grafton.” A very interesting catalogue is given of the early Earl of Clanricard’s multitudinous marriages; and the account of an attempt to bar the succession of the Chilton barony in 1448 is notable. We think a mistake is made under Cardigan, where the Duchess of Montagu is styled Mary, “the only child that had issue of John, Duke of Montagu,” for her sister Lady Beaulieu certainly had a son. We notice under Chaworth that the illegitimacy of the later family of Annesley is suppressed, and that there is under Clarendon no mention of the old scandal about Kitty Hyde’s paternity. The story (cf. Price Collier) of Lord Chancellor Hyde’s wife was surely hardly worth alluding to. On p. 28 there is a misprint, “Tonch” for Touch, which will no doubt be rectified in the corrigenda volume. There is an exceedingly interesting appendix on the creation of Irish titles, and another (which gives much food for thought) on the prevalence of mediæval Christian names from time to time, and on the origin of some English surnames. The editor’s notes are sometimes illuminating. We do not see much in the marriage certificate of Prince Rupert and Lady Frances Bard which he quotes (p. 571 n.), as “Madame” mentions that that prince was married by one of his servants disguised as a parson. We like, however, the story of the attainted Lord Clancarty escaping from the Tower, leaving his wig-block on his pillow with the words, “The block must answer for me.” The quotations used are occasionally very happy.

Journal of the Friends’ Historical Society, JULY, 2/ Headley Bros.

As usual, this number contains a large amount of historical matter of interest not only to members of the Society of Friends, but also to genealogists in general. Among the lists of names are a list of ministering Friends who visited America between 1656 and 1793, with some biographical notes; the continuation of a list of presentations in Episcopal Visitations in Lincolnshire

(1662–79); and the first part of a list of Friends travelling in Ireland between 1656 and 1765. There are a number of original letters to Fox, Penn, and others, and some occasional notes.

Séguir (Marquis de), JULIE DE LESPINASSE, “Collection Nelson,” 1/

New edition. For notice of this original see *Athen.*, June 9, 1906, p. 694, and for that of the translation see *Athen.*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 177.

St. Gilbert of Sempringham, 3/6 net. Sands

An interesting account of the life of this saint, who was born towards the end of the eleventh century, and canonized by Pope Innocent III. in 1202, partly in consequence of a vision. The book, which is one of the “Notre Dame Series of Lives of the Saints,” is pleasantly written, and, while telling the story of the foundation of the Order of Sempringham, and of the Gilbertine priories, presents an excellent picture of the times.

Stenton (F. M.), THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ABBEY OF ABINGDON, “University College, Reading, Studies in Local History,” 2/6 net.

The author, who now holds the Chair of Modern History at University College, Reading, examines in this volume the documents, spurious and genuine, preserved in the Abingdon Chronicle, with a view to determining their bearing on the history of Wessex and Mercia between the seventh and tenth centuries, and the amount of truth contained in the narratives of the foundation of the house. His first care is to fix the date of the Chronicle, and there can be no doubt that he is right in placing it as between 1164 and 1170. This in itself is important, as it gives the Chronicle the authority of a contemporary for Stephen’s reign. He then proceeds to discuss the authenticity of the “Hean” charters, which bear, all of them, marks of spuriousness, and allows the possibility that the Bradfield grant may represent a genuine charter with fraudulent additions, in which case it would be the earliest land-book of the West Saxon kings. After this examination the author shows its bearing on the history of Wessex at the end of the seventh century. The struggle between Wessex and Mercia for the valley of the Middle Thames is then reconstructed in a way which may provoke considerable discussion. The grounds of the story are admittedly slender, but in the absence of more definite authority to have merely a tenable theory in the matter is a great step in advance. Prof. Stenton’s second contribution to local history is a notable one, and gives every ground for hoping great things from his occupation of the chair to which he has just succeeded.

Geography and Travel.

Burnham (E. J.), A GUIDE TO SEATON AND DISTRICT, 6d. net. Seaton, Burnham

A handy guide-book containing twenty-six illustrations from photographs of the district (which includes Axmouth, Colyford, Colyton, Beer, and Branscombe) and two maps.

Harris (Walter Kilroy), OUTBACK IN AUSTRALIA; OR, THREE AUSTRALIAN OVERLANDERS, 5/ net.

Letchworth, Garden City Press

There is much pleasant matter in these pages, but they are somewhat spoilt by the author’s habit of jotting down an immense amount of small talk which, even at the moment it was uttered, never had widespread interest or importance. The book is, however, one on which he may be congratulated, and it will appeal to those who

are fond of an open-air life and who like “roughing it.”

We believe that Mr. Harris is the youngest member of the Royal Geographical Society, and he has already made several remarkable journeys in Australia. His last undertaking was a drive of 2,400 miles in a light vehicle, with one horse only, and with a younger brother; and it is of this journey that he writes. Australian hospitality is renowned, but Mr. Harris’s experience of it probably constitutes a record. He says that from Melbourne to Adelaide (500 miles) the food bill of the party came to 1s. 6d.—1s. for the horse, and 6d. for two loaves of bread. On the longer journey from Adelaide to Newcastle (1,100 miles), extending over six weeks, he paid 1s. 2d. for rations for the horse, and nothing at all for himself and companion.

For the benefit of immigrants Mr. Harris has described the less-known country through which he passed, and the same class of reader may be glad of chapters on the Murray River, on the North Coast district of New South Wales, and on other parts to which newcomers turn their attention.

Of Australia generally Mr. Harris gives too glowing an account. Everything seems, no doubt, for the best in what at his age seems the best of all countries; but it is, we believe, the fact that, even in Australia, there are patches of what the late Lord Salisbury (when speaking of the Sahara) called “rather light land,” and also an occasional shortage of rain.

The sketch-map is worthless, and many of Mr. Harris’s words are not improvements on the English language. It is to be hoped, for instance, that words like “winery” will not oust the old-fashioned vineyard.

Economics.

Gaskell (Thomas Penn), PROTECTION PAVES THE PATH OF PROSPERITY, 3/6 net.

P. S. King

Comparison of the economic conditions of different countries has led in the realm of fiscal controversy to more fallacious arguments on both sides than, perhaps, any other cause. Mr. Penn Gaskell falls into this logical pitfall in every chapter of his book. If the agricultural prosperity of Germany, for example, depends upon a high tariff, as the author maintains, then it would follow on his line of argument that agricultural Denmark prospers for the same reason, which is manifestly absurd. The book shows a praiseworthy attempt to collect facts, but the arguments adopted generally prove them to be irrelevant.

Haney (Lewis H.), BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND COMBINATION, an Analysis of the Evolution and Nature of Business Organization in the United States, and a Tentative Solution of the Corporation and Trust Problems, 8/6 net.

Macmillan

A comprehensive study of the development of the Trust. As in his ‘History of Economic Thought,’ Prof. Haney shows himself to be a patient investigator without appreciable bias. Perhaps the most interesting section of the book is that in which he gives the history of a large business, and examines in detail the various stages of its growth.

Van Antwerp (W. C.), THE STOCK EXCHANGE FROM WITHIN. Effingham Wilson

The author is an American stockbroker who describes the exchanges of New York, London, and Paris. He excels at apt description, but scarcely attempts to probe far beneath the surface of his subject. He criticizes the London Stock Exchange

with some severity, but retires gracefully before the overwhelming superiority of our banking system, which defends the Exchange, in spite of comparative shortcomings, from the panics that are liable to break out in New York at almost any moment.

School-Books.

Bankside Acting Edition of Shakespeare for Schools, edited by F. J. H. Darton: AS YOU LIKE IT; JULIUS CÆSAR; and KING JOHN, 6d. each. Wells Gardner

Each volume contains an abridged edition of the play, prefaced by a few useful hints on amateur acting and stage-management. The scheme is in the nature of a compromise between scholarship, economy, and the limitations of youth, and, while primarily practical, has an ideal in the background.

Harrap's Modern Language Series: GERMAN EPICS RETOLD, edited, with Notes, German Questions, and Vocabulary, by M. Bine Holly, 2/6

The object of the present volume is to present in brief compass, and in simple language adapted to the requirements of the student who is beginning to read connected narrative, the subject-matter of some of the best-known old German epics. It is undoubtedly desirable that something distinctively national should be chosen for such a student, and, so far, the aim of the book is excellent. The worst of it is that in condensing into a score of pages an epic like 'Parzival' or 'Tristan' pretty well everything that is really characteristic of the original is apt to evaporate, and nothing but a bald statement of facts is left; and it can hardly be said, we think, that Mr. Holly has overcome this difficulty. The volume is provided with notes, a vocabulary, and questions in German for oral practice.

Nightingale (Agnes), VISUAL GEOGRAPHY, a Practical Pictorial Method of teaching Introductory Geography: Book II. CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES, 8d.

Black

The second of this elementary series has, like its predecessor, little in common with the usual textbook of geography, and should undoubtedly exercise the intelligence and claim the interest of those children fortunate enough to use it. We venture to suggest, however, that plateau formations should be made distinguishable. The book before us contains nothing to explain why South Africa is mostly desert, or to suggest that the region north of the Himalaya is not a mass of peaks extending as far as the Steppe.

Literary Criticism.

Bryn Mawr College Monographs, Vol. XII.: THE "CHANSON D'AVEVENTURE" IN MIDDLE ENGLISH, by Helen Estabrook Sandison.

Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr College

Miss Sandison's monograph is an excellent specimen of its kind, and fully deserves publication, not only because it prints for the first time a number of Middle English songs, but also for its bearing on the interpretation of poems like 'The Pearl' by some painfully literal students of English. The author has taken up the term "chanson d'aventure" proposed by Mr. Chambers in an essay in 'Early English Lyrics,' and made what seems to be a fairly complete study of these poems, as her alphabetical register shows. It is a small piece of work, well planned and well carried out, with which the author has every right to be pleased.

Kennedy (J. M.), THE SATAKAS OR WISE SAYINGS OF BHARTRIHARI, translated from the Sanskrit, 3/6 Laurie

The second part of the title of this book is altogether misleading. The Sanskrit author Bhartihari was essentially a lyric poet, and not a sage or a philosopher. He may be most aptly compared with Heine, and it would be as reasonable to style the 'Buch der Lieder' the "Wise Sayings of Heine" as to call the 'Satakas' the "Wise Sayings of Bhartihari." But in truth the lyrics of Bhartihari are so presented in an English garb by Mr. Kennedy that most readers will have some difficulty in finding in them either poetry or wisdom. To take as an example the second poem in the 'Niti Sataka,' which has often been compared to Heine's 'Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen.' This was translated, as long ago as 1877, by Mr. C. H. Tawney (whose book Mr. Kennedy seems not to know) in a manner which reflects the playful tone of the original, as follows:—

She whom I worship day and night, she loathes my very sight
And on my neighbour dotes, who in another takes delight.
A third she in his humble self nothing but good can see:
Now out upon the god of love, and him, and them, and me!

Compare with this Mr. Kennedy's version (p. 55):—

"I believed that one woman was devoted to me, but she is now attracted by another man, and another man takes pleasure in her, while a second woman interests herself in me. Curses on them both, and on the god of love, and on the other woman, and on myself."

To pass over the fact that there are at least three bad mistakes of interpretation here, it must be evident from this specimen, which is a fair sample of the whole, that Mr. Kennedy has entirely misunderstood the spirit of the original; and, as if to emphasize his mistaken view of Bhartihari's position as a writer, he prefixes to the volume an essay on Indian Philosophy which occupies about a third of the total number of pages. This essay is compiled from information derived at second hand, and it abounds in inaccuracies. On p. 5 it is taken for granted that the caste system in its present form may possibly go back for some six or seven thousand years; and on p. 13 we are told that "most of us who are interested in these matters assume the Aryan invasion to have taken place not less than five hundred centuries ago"! A reference to the ordinary textbooks would have shown Mr. Kennedy that the caste system, as we understand it now, cannot be much earlier than 800 or 1000 B.C., and that the Aryan invasion must have taken place not many centuries before 1200 B.C.

Fiction.

Askew (Alice and Claude), THE MYSTERY OF HELMSLEY GRANGE, 1/ net. Pearson

A melodramatic story concerning a murder and two marriages which prove invalid. It includes the heroine, titled villain, and unexpected heir frequently found in this type of novel, and has an unusually complicated plot. From a literary point of view it is of no value.

Chambers (R. W.), IN THE QUARTER, 6d. Constable

A typical sixpenny edition.

Clarke (Isabel C.), THE SECRET CITADEL, 6/ Hutchinson

Deals with the religious struggle resulting from the marriage of a Protestant and a Roman Catholic. The book is written from the Roman standpoint, but more or less defeats what we take to be its aim by insisting with too much exaggeration on the Roman theory.

Doyle (Arthur Conan), THE POISON BELT, 3/6 Hodder & Stoughton

The almost entire destruction of the human race is a topic which seems to be popular with the novelist just now: on the heels of Mr. J. D. Beresford's devastating plague comes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's ether belt, which is, if anything, even more deadly in its effects. There are only six survivors, and the author sets down their experiences vividly enough, but—the possibilities of the subject considered—at no great length, and with no overwhelming amount of detail. The whole book does not exceed 200 pages of large type, but there is plenty of excitement while it lasts. In this particular field, however, Mr. Wells is still easily first. The illustrator, Mr. Harry Rountree, has caught the spirit of the story admirably.

Futrelle (Jacques), MY LADY'S GARTER, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This story centres round the theft of a jewelled garter—originally presented by Edward III. to the Countess of Salisbury—from the British Museum. The scene is laid in America, and involves two rival millionaires, whose respective son and daughter first resolve to elope, and then, on being ordered to marry for financial reasons, unequivocally refuse. Further, there is a noted "crook," and a Russian secret-service agent who is mistaken for him; unfortunately the weight of circumstantial evidence against the latter is so strong that one instinctively feels he is innocent. The book is full of incident, and *inter alia* we are regaled with motor-boat chases, bombs, nihilists, and detectives, both British and American, of amazing futility.

Hales (A. M. M.), LESLIE, 6/ Lynwood

The tale of an egoist who, though really in love with one girl, married another, and of his wife's subsequent discovery of the state of his feelings. The chief character is by no means repulsive, while the girl he did not marry is most attractive. The minor characters are well drawn; but we doubt if it was really necessary to kill the hero in order to finish the story.

Holland (Clive), MARCELLE OF THE LATIN QUARTER; MY JAPANESE WIFE; and THE SPELL OF ISIS, 1/ net each. Lynwood

Reprints.

Karlo (John), WAS SHE RIGHT? 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

Concerns an heiress who masquerades as a typist in order to find some one who loves her for herself alone. The writer's style is stiff, and much of the book is irrelevant to the plot. In parts the story is amusing, but the imitation of Dickens's method of naming characters is, in a modern setting, grotesque rather than witty.

Littlestone (Gilbert), THE NETHER MILLSTONE, 6/ Ward & Lock

A genuine old-fashioned melodrama, in which the beautiful heroine on being kissed by the handsome hero murmurs, "The first from any man"; while he, on being shown his father's photograph and asked if he "has ever seen that face before," replies, "Many a time and oft. Is it very like me?"

Long's Sevenpenny Novels: A BORDER SCOURGE, by Bertram Mitford; AN INNOCENT IMPOSTOR, by Maxwell Gray; THE GREATER POWER, by Harold Bindloss.

Reprints.

Montague (C. E.), THE MORNING'S WAR, 6/ Methuen

A love-story, of which the scene is laid successively in the Alps, the Surrey hills, the North of England moorlands, and the

west coast of Ireland. Mr. Montague succeeds in creating a psychological impasse from which he extricates himself by an ending which seems curiously out of harmony with the rest of the book. Despite this the interest is maintained until the last page. The writer's power of description is quite out of the ordinary: it is at its best when dealing with mountain scenery, and we find here an enthusiasm which is lacking in his accurate, though less living picture of Irish scenery and people.

Napier of Magdala (Lady), TO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATIONS, 6/
John Murray

Two ghostly visitations; a criminal seduction incident; an ignoble lord to represent the first generation; his daughter, who marries a marquis of "wild-oat" notoriety, and forces her own child into a detestable union with a Russian prince; an illegitimate infant—the fourth generation; and death in a convent to bring matters to a close—of such material is this story made. If true to life, those outside the circle portrayed can but congratulate themselves on their exclusion; as fiction the book, in spite of the afore-mentioned ingredients, is dull.

Norman (Mrs. George), THE SUMMER LADY, 6/
Methuen

The somewhat bald description of this novel printed on its cover scarcely does justice to a light and pleasantly written story. It is true that we become at length a little bored by the many artifices employed to keep the hero and heroine apart, but the author's characterization is deft, and her dialogue nearly always amusing.

Penrose (Mrs. H. H.), THE BRAT, 6/
Mills & Boon

Few writers of fiction make childhood their subject, yet there is no subject more refreshing or universally interesting. Mrs. Penrose sets herself the task of opening a direct path to the reader's heart for three apparent little fiends, of whom "the Brat," aged nine, is the youngest. She does it with admirable restraint, shrewdness, humour, and refinement. An idyll in which the governess is concerned adds a pleasant touch of romance, but it is the capable handling of a piece of collective family portraiture that makes the more effective appeal.

Raleigh (Alan), THE MAN IN THE CAR, 6/
Long

A highly improbable story of the murder by a great financier of his "double," who is attempting to blackmail him. The plot rests on the discovery of the blackmailer's body—which is identified as that of the financier—beside an overturned car, and the efforts of two amateur detectives to elucidate the mystery.

The writer's style is fluent, but his proposition that two persons should be indistinguishable but for an aneurism of the aorta is a heavy demand on the reader's imagination. Also we would advise him in future to avoid motor-cars: he refers to a Panhard Levasseur (*sic*), and makes the main feature in the description of an accident the statement that "the carburettor looked as if it had charged a stone wall"!

Sen (Rajani Ranjan), GLIMPSES OF BENGAL LIFE, being Short Stories from the Bengali of Rabindranath Tagore, 3/
Madras, G. A. Natesan; London, Luzac

The author of the short sketches here translated is already known to many English

readers as a poet, owing to the publication in this country of his volume of short poems entitled 'Gitanjali' ('Song-Offerings'). He has been described as the "Poet Laureate of Asia," but the stories which are comprised in the present selection show that he also possesses considerable gifts as a prose-writer. In the last story, 'The Hungry Stones,' he displays a vivid imagination and a descriptive power that appears to have lost little by translation.

Tarkington (Booth), THE FLIRT, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

This is light stuff, though skilfully and amusingly written. The complicated love-affairs of "the flirt" are sufficiently absurd, and no one could pity her for finally losing her fiancé to her sister, a much more deserving young woman. An "enfant terrible," "the flirt's" small brother, provides some lively passages.

Tantalus, by the Author of 'The Adventures of John Johns,' 6/
Werner Laurie

A sordid and somewhat unpleasant story concerning people whose only interest is money. The principal characters are an elderly banker who marries a second time; his scheming young wife; and his two sponging daughters and their futile husbands. There is a third daughter, who is less repellent than the rest, but she is not often in evidence.

Weale (Putnam), THE ROMANCE OF A FEW DAYS, 6/
Methuen

The young Englishman who gets involved in the Russian revolutionary movement is now as frequently met with in fiction as his romantic congener who sits on the steps of Ruritanian thrones. Mr. Putnam Weale's hero found himself in Moscow just before the outbreak of 1905, in highly romantic circumstances. The ending is exceptionally lurid, but happy.

Wells (H. G.), THE COUNTRY OF THE BLIND, AND OTHER STORIES, "Nelson's Seven-penny Library."

For notice see *Athen.*, Sept. 16, 1911, p. 318.

Juvenile.

Andrews (James Chapman), LORDS' MEN OF LITTLEBOURNE, A PICTURE OF VILLEN LIFE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, 1/3
Harrap

The days when "the Templar cried 'Gramercy!' or 'Twas shrewdly thrust i' fegs,'" or somewhat later, are the examples for narrative style in this interesting little book. But the archaic language is cleverly handled, and rings true enough. The manor of Littlebourne near Canterbury, its lords and tenants, notably Jack Fletcher, the villain tenant, and his four sons, whose parts in life are so various, provide a very able sketch of humble life in England in the fourteenth century. Both lights and deep shadows are there: it was the day of French wars, of the Black Death, of the revolt of the peasants, but the close personal relations which prevailed under and softened the feudal system are illustrated by many an example of loyalty and love.

Wells (H. G.), LITTLE WARS, 2/6 net.

Mr. Wells adds to his book on 'Floor Games' another in which he has made a gallant effort to revive interest in tin soldiers. He shows considerable ingenuity in framing rules to give the effect of real warfare; but some of them are nullifying in their effect, such as the half-point per prisoner rule. The chief drawback of the book is that it seems too dispassionate and artificial, and it is hard to believe that children "take an increasingly responsible share in the operations."

General.

Bazin (René), GENTLE FRANCE, translated by Mary Dougherty, 6/
Dublin, Gill

M. René Bazin tells us that he was asked in 1909 by the "Alliance des maisons d'éducation chrétienne" to write a new reading-book for French schools, and this is an English version of 'La Douce France,' the charming volume which he produced. He set out to show French children the soul of their country, its character, its vocation, and its national aspect, and he chose his title because France has been called "gentle" on account of "her courtesy, her purity, her glad and noble heart." We could wish that some one would give English children a book calculated to make them love their own country and its history in the way in which this fine work of M. Bazin will make many—grown up people as well as children—across the Channel think of France. Throughout the religious note is strong.

A quotation from the description of an evening at St. Denis may show something of the charm of the book:—

"These old churches should be seen during the evening services, when the crowd gives them life, when the shadows, faintly illuminated here and there, make them appear infinitely vast. The pillars of the aisles, those of the transepts, of the choir, the arches, the flagged floors, the ramps, all led the glance to the depths of twilight, where it was lost as in gulfs of water, or in deep forests. The great stained-glass window.....still caught sufficient rays of light to reveal its designs vaguely.....The Abbé might speak of peace, and nothing would contradict him.....When he spoke of the beauty of the infinite everyone understood."

The touching way in which M. Bazin writes of the lost provinces is intended, and will certainly help, to keep alive the love for Alsace and Lorraine felt by many French people, and the love of France which still exists in many houses across the new frontier.

Agriculture is, we think, well described as

"the finest of trades, the one which least depends on man.....in which there are more subjects for thought than in all the books which have been written since the beginning of the world."

The translator has, on the whole, succeeded in a difficult task; but it is a pity that she did not look after the printing of proper names and accents, for both have suffered from an absence of careful proof-reading.

Dickens Reciter (The), consisting of Recitations, Character-Sketches, Impersonations, and Dialogues, adapted and edited by Mrs. Laurence Clay, 3/6
Routledge

Mrs. Laurence Clay's choice of recitations shows individual taste and sound judgment, though the inclusion of 'The Death of Little Nell' and 'Poor Tiny Tim' seems to indicate that sentimentalism is still a force to be reckoned with in Dickensian circles. The character-sketches and impersonations, which have been, as the Preface informs us, "composed" where thought fit from various parts of the actual text, are less likely to sway a general audience, notably in the case of Mr. Turveydrop and his comrades from 'Bleak House,' where a few introductory words would probably be advisable. The dialogues are ingeniously contrived, doing as little violence as possible to the feelings of the devout follower of Dickens, though here, again, we may point out that there is no excuse for alluding to the presiding judge at the Pickwick trial as "Judge Starleigh," or to the junior counsel for the defence as Mr. Plunkey.

The volume should be sure of a warm welcome from the numerous branches of the Dickens Fellowship, to which body it is dedicated.

McGregor (J. Herrick), THE WISDOM OF WALOOPI, 4/ net. Denny

Waloopi is an entertaining philosopher who, throughout 250 pages, pours forth a stream of "wisdom" in prose and verse indiscriminately. The verse has a pleasing lilt, and some of the parodies are clever. As to the wisdom, we quote from the first page: "Are thy virtues unknown to the people?" says Waloopi. "So then are thy greater sins. Lie low and give thanks." Elsewhere he remarks: "A cauliflower is judged by its head; therein is its worth. But as for beets, we must get to the root of the matter." Bridge players will find matter for reflection in the poems 'Do You Play?' and 'The Lay of a Hand of Bridge,' in each of which a hand is worked out with great effect. The book is undeniably amusing.

Memorial Meeting in Honor of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, April 25, 1913. New York Public Library

Contains the addresses delivered at the memorial meeting held in honour of Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library since 1896. High tribute was paid to the work and character of a man who appears to have been possessed of a remarkable, though unostentatious personality.

Modern Business Practice, Vol. VIII., 10/6 net. Gresham Publishing Co.

The final volume of this guide to the business world contains a few chapters on special branches of accountancy and appendixes on miscellaneous subjects.

There is an obvious tendency to introduce articles and pictures of little if any value into the text—in order no doubt to enliven by an element of personality the dry technicalities which necessarily compose the greater part of these volumes.

Royal Colonial Institute Year-Book, 1913, 2/6 Royal Colonial Institute

The second issue of this 'Year-Book,' being that for 1913, contains some statistical information regarding all parts of the Empire, and a few other things that will be of use to those who take an interest in the Colonies. The statistics claim to be the latest available, but in some instances they are stale. According to the heading of the Tables, the figures given are those for 1911; but figures of two years ago are, in the case of go-ahead colonies, out of date. The heading itself is, however, defective; and we note in one or two cases that the expenditure given is really that for 1912. We are sure that in other cases also newer information could have been found.

The library of the Institute now contains over 90,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Dominions and Colonies and India; and the collection of newspapers is noteworthy. The Institute is making new departures in its work, and is now devoting attention to popular illustrated lectures intended to bring home to our people the resources of the Empire, and the opportunities and responsibilities attending on their right use and development.

Under Dog (The), edited by Sidney Trist, 1/6 net paper, 3/6 net cloth. 'Animals' Guardian' Office

Contains among other matters chapters dealing with 'The Traffic of Worn-Out and Diseased Horses,' by Miss A. M. F. Cole; 'The Torture of Trained Animals,' by Mr. S. L. Bensusan; and 'Bearing Reins,' by Mr. J. Sutcliffe Hurdall. What is positively nauseating to sympathetic people may stir the imagination of the callous, and so do good.

ÉMILE OLLIVIER.

ÉMILE OLLIVIER, who died on Wednesday, was born in 1825, and was called to the Bar as long ago as 1847. His father, a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, strongly opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic. For protesting against the *coup d'état* of 1851 he was in danger of transportation to Cayenne, and was only saved from that fate by the exertions of his son. In 1848 Émile Ollivier was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles, and Préfet at Chaumont in 1849. He returned to the Bar in the latter year. In 1857 he was elected to the French Parliament, and soon took a prominent part in matters relating to public safety and the regulation of the press. In 1860 he was the leader of a group of Opposition Deputies, known by the name of "The Five," who struggled vigorously for public liberties.

In 1863 he was one of the Deputies for Paris, and in 1865 was a member of the Council-General of the Var—the Department with which for most of his long life he was in one way or another connected. He was nominated by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose with regard to the Isthmus of Suez; and in 1866-7 he separated himself from his former political associates of the Left. In 1869 he was returned to Parliament for a Division of the Var, and in that year he undertook the formation of a Ministry.

The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to his downfall in 1870; and, with immense ability, in his long history of 'L'Empire Libéral' (a work which is unfinished, though when the sixteenth volume appeared it was said that one more would complete it) he has defended himself against the attacks of opponents.

He had been elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, but after the war he retired to Piedmont, and devoted himself to literary work, until in 1872 he returned to France. His discourse on Lamartine—whom he succeeded at the Academy—was not delivered until 1901, as he refused (according to Mr. Bodley's 'France') to alter in it certain allusions to the Second Empire which were not considered opportune, the war having intervened between his election and his formal reception.

It was during the debate in the Chamber of June 30th, 1870, that Ollivier made the statement for which he has been so much blamed:—

"In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we see no irritating question in dispute, and never at any time has the maintenance of peace in Europe been better assured."

In less than three weeks the war had broken out, and before a month the Empire was dead.

In addition to the history which we have named, Ollivier was responsible for numerous judicial works. He was a joint author of the 'Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres' (1859) and of other legal works. He wrote 'Une Visite à la Chapelle des Médecins: Dialogue entre Michel Ange et Raphaël' (1872), 'L'Eglise et l'État au Concile du Vatican' (1879), 'M. Thiers à l'Académie et dans l'Histoire' (1880), and many other books.

Even in his old age he was an untiring worker, and at his charming house at St. Tropez he had the constant help of his devoted second wife, who, from his dictation, wrote with her own hand nearly the whole of his recent books. Through a long series of years he kept up a correspondence

and friendship with one distinguished Englishman who was a frequent visitor at his house, and the last visit paid to him at St. Tropez by the late Sir Charles Dilke took place only a week or two before the death of the latter.

Of all the people who played a leading part in the critical days of July, 1870, there is now only one left; and that one is the Empress Eugénie. It was of the man now dead and of the lady still alive that, many years ago, Sir Charles Dilke said:—

"Knowledge of the hollowness of alliances unites two... bitter enemies in the persons of the Empress Eugénie and M. Ollivier, who must well remember not only the settling of the plan of campaign with Austria, not only the promises of alliances recorded in the despatches published by M. de Gramont, but the autograph letters from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, which are, I believe, still in the Empress's hands."

Since those words were written M. Ollivier has given his account of the origin of the war, and Bismarck has given his; but the Empress has made no revelations.

THE CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AT GHENT.

THIS gathering, which took place with several others—archæological, agricultural, &c.—at Ghent, in connexion with its great Exhibition, was held from the 9th to the 13th inst. with much success. Foreign delegates were invited to take part in the discussions, and one of them (Dr. Mahaffy) was throughout Vice-President of the Second Section.

The principal speakers had their proposals printed in what is called the *Monthly Bulletin of Secondary Education in Belgium*, so that the discussions opened with a clear résumé of the subject in hand. Many of the secondary head schoolmasters, who are here called Professors, took part, not as heads of schools (if there are such), but rather as heads of departments in each school. For the schools of Belgium are all under the control of the State, which sends round inspectors to report (privately) on the efficiency of the teaching, and if any Professor is found wanting in diligence or efficiency, his gradual increase of salary for years of service is delayed or stopped. Such is the system, which gives hardly any importance to examinations as tests of efficiency—in this very unlike the systems of Great Britain and Ireland. It was, indeed, to those of us who were present, very curious to find not a single discussion on the importance, too great or too small, of examinations, or any suggestions for their improvement. Nevertheless, there are many in Belgium who seem anxious for the introduction of this test, with prizes. It was urged that where it had been introduced it acted, no doubt, as a stimulus, but as a very unwholesome one. On the other hand, there is a striving, at least in Ireland, to increase the importance of inspection, which the Belgians do not seem to regard with much favour. The appointment of teachers is in the hands of the Minister of Arts and Sciences (who corresponds to our Minister of Education), who chooses from teachers qualified at the Écoles Normales or having University degrees.

It seemed to the members of the Congress that the many who took part in the discussions were able and eloquent men, with, perhaps, too much enthusiasm for particular subjects. Thus, to take an example, there were papers read on geography and on cartography as subjects for

secondary schools, which regarded them as of the first importance. If, indeed, physical questions, and historical, are introduced in illustration of geography, then a very good education might be obtained under the guise of geography. But the main advocate of the subject repudiated the introduction of physics and of history, and insisted on the teaching of geography pure and simple. The President of the section objected to this narrow view, which would leave entirely unexplained the wholly different importance in the world of two rivers so similar in their character and course (geographically) as the Indus and the Nile.

Similarly extreme was the contention of another professor, that handbooks were a vile innovation, which shackled the teacher, and tended to exercise only the memory of the pupil, who learned his lesson off by heart at home in the textbook. It was even alleged that this was done in geometry, because many youths, especially in primary schools, did not understand French sufficiently to follow the demonstration or the teaching of the professor. And so the burning question of Flemish *versus* French came up, a question very similar to that of English and Irish in Ireland, save that creed forms no part of it—the people are all Catholics—and that the power and influence of Flemish, with its large modern literature, is vastly greater than that of Irish. Otherwise the Flemish nationalists are very like the Irish, in that they are disposed to bring the topic up in every discussion, however irrelevant.

In another section the question of the co-education of the sexes was discussed, and the evidence adduced, both from Belgium and neighbouring countries such as France, was very strongly in its favour. Nowhere was it alleged to have shown the dangers which its opponents feared. It was not, however, urged that in senior classes the teaching of certain subjects cannot but be limited by the fact that senior boys and girls are present together. Things which could even be explained to each separately, cannot be discussed by a teacher of delicate sensibilities in mixed classes. That disadvantage has been felt by many in our home Universities, where the innovation has proved a decided success.

There was another discussion on the æsthetic education of children, which an enthusiastic professor desired to bring into the forefront, not only by surrounding the child and youth with beautiful things, and by organizing visits to beautiful collections or beautiful scenery (which can be found even in Belgium), but also by asking the child how he felt in the presence of a picture, in the recitation of a poem, in the hearing of good music. Such an attitude is wholly foreign to English notions, which would regard it as a serious mischief in education. For if the sense for beauty is made conscious from the outset, it is likely to have unmanly and even immoral consequences. Such is, at least, the experience of æsthetics as a conscious study in the British Isles.

Nobody contributed more to the real substance of the matter (which was encumbered and confused by the many effusions of noble but trite generalities about education) than Prof. Stephanos of Athens, who had drawn up a list of perfectly definite questions, as to age of entry, age of leaving or of full period, of each kind of school, limits of age in each grade, necessity of entrance examinations, &c. This short but ample questionnaire should be known to readers of *The Athenæum*, and will perhaps be given in a proximate issue. The answers which he has received he has set down in a

Greek pamphlet, of which the general results may also be given.

Turning now to the externals of the feast, it may be said that the splendid hospitalities of Ghent, and the distractions of its vast Exhibition, though very delightful for foreign visitors, proved a drawback to the thorough efficiency of the Congress. It was like recent Congresses in London, where the conflicting claims of a great city with its myriad interests cannot but distract the mind from serious work, and in many cases render it impossible. For to refuse the generous hospitalities offered would have been considered not only singular, but unmannerly. There was, however, one historic show of peculiar excellence, with which this very imperfect notice may be concluded. On the Saturday preceding the Congress was held the pageant of all the guilds of Ghent in honour of the Confrérie d'escrimeurs de St. Michel. All the guilds, with their arms, escutcheons, state coaches, and banners, walked in procession from the central place to the Exhibition, some two or three miles. They were all clad in fifteenth-century costumes, both of great beauty and of infinite variety. A finer pageant has probably never been organized. The city subscribed 80,000 francs towards the expense, and the rich ladies of Ghent supplied themselves with magnificent and most costly apparel. They rode on horses; they drove in state carriages; they even walked; there were about 1,000 persons participating, and the procession took more than an hour to defile. Some guilds who sang in three or four parts as they marched by did so wholly from memory, carrying no music, and this had a fine effect. The general type of the young men, who came from all classes of society, was fresh and sound, and often handsome. The whole meaning of the thing could, however, only be understood by studying in the museum for ancient art the many fine pictures of such processions in all the great towns of Belgium in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In them we can see how strictly it is an old and national feature in Flanders.

The names of the admirable dispensers of hospitality are too many to enumerate, but the priceless merits of M. van Lede, the general secretary, of M. Willman, and of the venerable President, M. Descailles, cannot be passed over in silence. M.

CRITICS, BRITISH AND FRENCH.

MAY I be permitted to point out in your widely read paper the sometimes startling divergence of opinion—or rather of points of view—between English and French critics upon works by comparatively unknown authors? Recently I came across in *The Athenæum* a short notice of a French novel (I do not mention the title lest I should be thought interested in its success) which your critic pronounces dull, and wonders what it is all about. Some weeks ago an article by that well-known critic M. Philippe Godet called attention to the same work as being a remarkable analysis of the limitations of the will under certain social and ancestral conditions. Last week I received from a friend a French newspaper in which, by a curious coincidence, there appeared an article of nearly two columns by the still more distinguished French writer, M. Henry Bordeaux, on the same book, in which he speaks of the author's special art as "la lente analyse de ces différences qui peu à peu surgissent entre les cœurs et creusent entre eux des abîmes." He goes on to place the author in the same category, if

not altogether on the same plane, with Ibsen in presenting the hesitations of those whom the combat of life dismays, and who, afraid to act or to speak, are only anxious to unsay or undo what they may have accidentally said or done.

I do not suggest for a moment that your critic was not equally competent with the French and Swiss critics named to form a correct judgment of the work, and, of course, he was better able to judge of the impression it would make on English readers. The interesting point is the totally different mentality of the British and French critics, and possibly of the greater caution of the former in heralding a claimant to public attention. But is it not true that Charlotte Brontë was on her first appearance denounced by some critics as immoral, but by others as tedious? And has it not more than once happened that the merits of an author have been discovered outside the country in which he or she lived? L. G. R.

** We gladly print this interesting letter from a valued correspondent. The book which he hesitates to name is 'Les Jeux de l'Ombre,' by Madame Eugénie Pradez, and our reviewer, who said that it was a well-written novel, still feels that it is a little dull. He admits that he might have arrived nearer to truth if he had said that without sunlight shadows do not play, and that, as the title of the novel suggests, sunlight here is conspicuously deficient, and all is "hueless grey," to use Tennyson's phrase. He is afraid that, in an imperfect world, there are still people stupid enough to find Charlotte Brontë "tedious."

A "SNARL OF VIOLETS."

August 9, 1913.

I AM not an etymologist in any sense of responsibility toward others; but in the spontaneous, irrepressible way of one of the most delightful of self-indulgences,—and always open to you, whatsoever you may be doing, or whithersoever you may turn,—I can never let a word of doubtful significance pass me until I have, so far as may be possible, determined its true pedigree and meaning; and I must say, with your indulgent permission, that I have never before known the word "snarl," as an English provincialism, used in the sense that must be given to it in the cacophonous and antipathic phrase, a "snarl of violets," quoted by the reviewer from Mr. Walter C. Bronson's book 'American Poems' in *The Athenæum* of this date, p. 131.

In English provincial use a snarl is a snare, and to snarl is to snare; and both "snarl" and "snare" are terms applied to the sliding leathers, or nooses, attached to side cords for the purpose of tightening or slackening the vellum ends of drums, as, with the accompanying cymbals, they were introduced from "India" into Europe "by Bacchus," and the Parthians, and the Sarcens.

My objections to the combination of the word "snarl" with a posy—that is, a *poesie* or "poetry"—of violets are two: the nasal twang of the word, and the offensive significance of it; as of almost every word in the English language beginning with *sn*—from "snail" and "snake," past "sneak" and "sneer," and "snigger" and "snort," and on to "snub" and "snuffle." "A snarl of violets" is in fact as unpoetical a phrase as the immortal "stinking violets" of "Mr. Punch's" Master of Foxhounds,—without the saving humour of it.

The snood worn by Scots girls, by the force of association with their flaxen hair and angelic blue eyes, loses, for the while of their presence, all taint of its laqueous allusiveness; nevertheless it is the self-same word that denominates the horsehair line used by fisherfolk from the Firth of Forth to the Humber.

All the offensive *sn* words go back to the Indo-Aryan roots *nas* and *nos*; as in the Sanskrit *nasas*, "nose"; which in Latin became *nasus*; in Anglo-Saxon *nosu* and *nasa*; and in English *Nos*, a village on the south coast of Devonshire, near Plymouth, the Naze, nose, nostril, Furness, &c. How the *s* came to be joined to the letter *n*, as in "snout," "snore," and "sniff," I do not know. There is not a Greek or a Roman word beginning with *sn*; and the only Sanskrit words I can—writing from memory—recall beginning with *sn*, are *snana*, the ceremony of daily ablution in seven acts, the most striking, because most noisy, of which is the inhalation of water through the nose, and snorting it out again; and *snanayatra*, the annual festival of the bathing (*abhishaka*) of the World-Lord Jagannatha. The word *snana* is formed from *sna*, "to bathe," and may possibly refer directly to nasal defluxions. The word "snow," a cognate of the Latin *nix*, and Greek *νίξ*, "to wash," and the Sanskrit *nij*, "to wash," is the Anglo-Saxon *snaw*, Swedish *sno*, Danish *snee*, and Russian *snieg*; and, similarly, "snook" and other like derivatives from *nasas* may have contracted their initial *s* on the "sneezy" steppes of Russia and Lithuania. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

P.S.—A correspondent has informed me of the use in Hampshire, within the past fifty years, of such phrases as "a snarl of violets," meaning a patch of violets under trees; and "a snarl of thread," meaning a tangle of thread. It may be presumed that the "Pilgrim Fathers" transported these phrases with them to America.

RICHARD ROLLE'S 'INCENDIUM AMORIS.'

Kenwood, New York.

THE 'INCENDIUM AMORIS' of Richard Rolle of Hampole, of which the original Latin text has never been published, has been for some years accessible in the Middle-English translation by Misyn, published by the Early English Text Society. In this form the work has aroused much interest among students of mysticism (who are at present very numerous), and an edition of the Latin text has been for some time urgently needed to supply them with an authoritative text of the original work. It is good news that a critical edition of the 'Incendium Amoris' has been undertaken and nearly carried through by Miss M. Deanesly of Newnham College; and it may be of interest to point out here that she will enjoy an unusual opportunity for making an interesting and authoritative edition of one of the most influential religious works of the late Middle Ages in England. An examination of all the accessible manuscripts containing works ascribed to Richard Rolle which I have made, and am now describing for publication, has led to the discovery of many manuscripts of the 'Incendium,' and three of these should be of special interest and value.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, MS. 35 (of Dr. James's catalogue), an early fifteenth-century volume containing many works of Rolle, includes the text of the 'Incendium' minutely corrected by a contemporary hand. The work had originally

been copied in a haphazard order, but the corrector, by additions and cross-references, has carefully restored the complete text. The following note (not mentioned by Dr. James) occurs at the end of the work: "hic correctus per librum quem sanctus Ricardus de hampole propria manu scripsit." There seems the less reason to doubt this claim because we have record of several other autographs of Rolle's writings existing in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Office compiled for his veneration, for instance, refers to one such volume.

Emmanuel College MS. 35 shows a further detail of interest. The chapter-headings prefixed to Misyn's translation and found in several Latin manuscripts are here combined to form a "tabula" at the end, which, it is stated, is added "per magistrum Johannem Neuton." I am indebted to Miss Laura Hibbard of Mount Holyoke College, U.S.A., for a reference which probably explains the identity of this mediæval student of Rolle, and thereby connects the manuscript with York. John de Neuton, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of York, and treasurer since 1393 of the Cathedral, in 1414 disposed of his very large collection of books by a will now in print. Many books were given to the Chapter at York—several to Peterhouse, Cambridge; among the former was a volume containing works of Rolle, from which the owner of the Emmanuel volume may conceivably have copied the "tabula." The will shows that the book there referred to could not be that now at Emmanuel.

Bodleian MS. 861, dated by the scribe at 1409-11, may also be of special assistance. It is an almost complete collection of Rolle's Latin works, which escaped the notice of Prof. Horstman (who by that accident entirely missed Rolle's Comment on the Apocalypse therein contained). It was evidently written by a man of careful scholarship: he cites the source from which he draws his text of the 'Judica Me Deus'—"heremita de Tanfeld ita habet in suo libello"—and he adds a few notes as to the arrangement of the text of the 'Incendium.' The reference to Tanfeld (which is repeated in a copy of the 'Judica Me Deus' in Trinity College, Dublin) seems to connect this manuscript also with the North-Country. The vicars of Tanfeld in Northumberland and of Tanfield in Yorkshire have courteously answered my inquiries as to a "hermit of Tanfield." The only trace remaining of the existence of such a person lies in the nomenclature of the field containing the ruins of the castle in the latter village, which is still called "The Hermitage." The "hermit of Tanfield," therefore, probably lived near the scenes of Rolle's life.

A third manuscript may be noted because of its unusually early date. MS. B. IV. 35 of the library of Durham Cathedral, which I was allowed to consult by the kindness of the Archdeacon of Durham, was dated by Canon Greenwell (who most kindly examined it for my purposes) at the middle of the fourteenth century. A relation to the Bodleian manuscript may perhaps be shown by the fact that both contain the note, otherwise known only from the Sion Monastery catalogue, giving Rolle's vision as to the date of his death. This is a third Northern manuscript, for scribbles show it to have been very long at Durham.

It is rare to encounter manuscripts of this kind and period on which ancient scholarly owners have left traces of their possession. The task of the editor of the 'Incendium' will probably be pleasantly lightened by the continuity of the scholarly tradition connected with the book.

HOPE EMILY ALLEN.

CORONATION STUDIES.

THE paragraph in 'The King's Serjeants' and the note which contains the statement which I contend is wrong are as follows:—

"John, created Marshal of Ireland in fee 12 Nov., 1207, received with that office.....His son William (3) was a great supporter....."

"(3) Dugdale wrongly interpolates another John between them."

The paragraph in my paper of which Mr. Round complains is:—

"Mr. Round states that Dugdale wrongly interpolates another John between them [John and William]. Dugdale is right, and Mr. Round is wrong. Several entries in the Notes show this, out of which I select two."

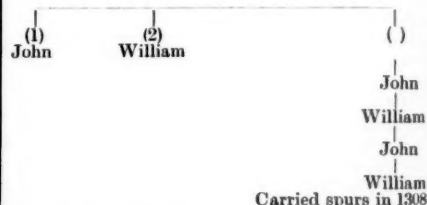
These entries prove that there was another John between John of 1207 and William. The succession ran: John (created 1207), his son John, and then William, who succeeded on the death of his brother John without issue.

I have nothing to do with Dugdale's slip in calling William the son of the second John. I merely state that there was "another John" between the first John and William. I contend that the second John's relationship to anybody else does not do away with his existence, and, if he existed, Dugdale was right in the interpolation of his name, and Mr. Round is wrong to contest it. If, when Mr. Round wrote "another John," he meant "another generation," why did not he say so?

Mr. Round's second complaint is of my statement:—

"Thus his chart pedigree, which he states 'is absolutely necessary to make the matter clear,' is inaccurate in two instances, viz., the omission of Gilbert, eldest brother of John and Earl William, and the omission of John, brother of William of the Irish branch."

Mr. Round's chart pedigree is, shortly, as under:—



I have always understood that when names in a pedigree are numbered, the numbers are meant to mark the position in age of the members of a family. I contend that the numbering of the second son John (1) and the third son William (2) conveys the impression that they were the first and second sons of the family, and that such numeration, coupled with his omission of the eldest son (Gilbert), entitles me to state that Mr. Round's pedigree is inaccurate.

I think it right to add that at the time (May 24th) when your notice of my 'Coronation Studies' appeared, I was in correspondence with Mr. Round on this matter, which closed with my letter to him of May 27th.

ARTHUR BETTS.

Literary Gossip.

THERE is likely to be some trouble over the sale of the Glenriddel MSS. of Burns by the Committee of the Liverpool Athenæum. The MSS. have been in the possession of the Athenæum for sixty years. They had been originally entrusted, for the purpose of his biography of Burns, to Dr. Currie, and from Dr. Currie's family were handed to the Athenæum for preservation. It is understood that they were provisionally sold for 5,000l., through Messrs. Sotheby, to a wealthy American collector, whose name has not been divulged.

Mrs. Annie B. Burns, however, and other descendants of the poet, are contesting the right of the Athenæum to sell, on the ground that Dr. Currie's title to the MSS. was doubtful. They have now made a formal legal claim to that effect, and Messrs. Sotheby have also been warned not to deliver the MSS. to the purchaser until the courts have decided the question of ownership.

Dr. Currie's life of Burns was in its fourth edition when, in 1805, at the early age of 49, the author died. It is suggested that he had retained the MSS. in his possession simply with a view to further editions, not as his own property, and that his family failed to return them to their owners, simply from a lack of knowledge and of business experience.

It is not sought to recover the Glenriddel MSS. merely in order to benefit the descendants of Burns, but also in order to retain them in Scotland in the keeping of some public institution. The case, if it comes into court, should prove extremely interesting.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT's *Life of Dr. Watts* is nearly ready for the press. He desires, however, through our columns to make a final appeal for any unpublished letters in Watts's handwriting which may still remain undiscovered, and would be grateful to any reader, knowing of such, who would communicate with him at Cowper School, Olney, Bucks.

SIR JAMES H. RAMSAY's exhaustive work *'The Scholar's History of England,'* from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1485, is now completed with the two volumes of the *'Genesis of Lancaster,'* which are coming out immediately at the Clarendon Press, to which also the remaining volumes of the work have been transferred from other publishers.

MR. GEORGE A. B. DEWAR, who is about to undertake the literary and dramatic editorship of *The Saturday Review*, is publishing this autumn, with Messrs. Chatto & Windus, an illustrated book *'This Realm, this England,'* of which the theme is patriotism.

MESSRS. HARPER announce a new work on Mary, Queen of Scots—*'The Tragedy of Mary Stuart,'* by Mr. Henry C. Shelley.

The bulk of the book is concerned with the fifteen months which proved the crisis of her career, and many of the contemporary documents from which the author has worked are stated to have been brought into use for the first time.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN announces for publication this autumn a *Life of W. T. Stead*, whose death a year and a half ago in the Titanic disaster is still fresh in public memory. Miss Estelle W. Stead is the author, and the book—which bears the title *'My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences'*—will contain a good deal of material from W. T. Stead's own pen, including his description of many of the most interesting events of his life.

MESSRS. EVERETT are publishing in September *'The Turkish Outlaw,'* a new romance by Mr. Percy Green, which deals with adventures at the beginning of the Ottoman establishment in Europe.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS announce for September 1st a new novel by Mrs. Penny, *'Love in the Hills,'* which treats of life in Southern India among the Nilgiris.

MESSRS. NISBET have decided to postpone until next spring the publication of the *'Biography of the Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees,'* owing to the absence of Mr. Norman Maclean in Africa. They will, however, bring out this autumn Mr. Maclean's impressions of his official tour of the various African mission stations and churches, under the title of *'Africa in Transformation.'*

MESSRS. HARPER are about to publish the following novels: *'The Romance of Ali,'* by Eleanor Stuart, the scene of which is laid first in Zanzibar, then in diplomatic circles in Germany and England; *'The Desired Woman,'* by Mr. W. N. Harben; and a first novel by a new author, H. R. Campbell, entitled *'Is it Enough?'* which is concerned with music and Socialism, in a "Bohemian" setting.

WE regret to learn the death—which took place on the 15th inst. at the age of 37—of Mr. Edward Le Sage, the elder son of Mr. John M. Le Sage, whom we have been so lately congratulating on his jubilee as member of the staff of *The Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Edward Le Sage—born in London, and educated in London and at Nice, Paris, and the University of Heidelberg—had also been for many years on the staff of that journal, where his talents had given promise of a brilliant career. He had been one of the resident correspondents of *The Daily Telegraph* in Paris and New York, and special correspondent in Uganda and South Africa; while his travels had extended to Australia, New Zealand, and South and West America. In 1901 he accompanied the present King and Queen on their Colonial tour, and, unfortunately, in the course of it contracted a serious illness. He had spent last winter at Mentone, but died at the Dartmoor Sanatorium.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal will contain the following articles and stories: *'The Medusa Room,'* by Marian Bower; *'Little Memories of Japan,'* by G. W. Thomson; *'Enfin Seuls,'* by Roy Vickers; *'Malaria and the Mosquito,'* by Dr. Blackett; *'The Appin Murder,'* by J. Pringle Thomson; *'Morocco Types,'* by Bird-Life in a Vicarage Garden, by the Rev. E. K. Venner; *'Schools in South Africa,'* by May Baldwin; *'Curiosities of the Bay of Fundy,'* by F. G. Aflalo; *'The Public Trustee (Scotland) Bill,'* by The House on the Heath, by G. F. Cotton; *'Patriotism, not Pugnacity,'* by C. Stewart; *'The Watch,'* by Maurice MacDonald; *'The Heart of Things,'* by Henry Leach; *'Golfing Literature,'* by F. Kinloch; and *'The Mutineers' Tree,'* by F. Chapman.

The Cornhill Magazine will contain further instalments of *'The Lost Tribes,'* by George A. Birmingham, and *'Thorley Weir,'* by Mr. E. F. Benson. In *'Recollections of the Siege of Delhi'* Sir Edward Thackeray contributes the first of two papers on his experiences of the Mutiny; and another article of military interest is *'Peninsular Battlefields of a Century Ago,'* by Col. C. E. Callwell. *'The Borrow Commemoration at Norwich'* is a paper by Urbanus Sylvan on the recent celebrations. *'One Hundred Years Ago,'* by Margaret Levington, is an imaginary letter from Samuel Prout, the artist, to a friend in Plymouth. A sonnet on Alfred Lyttelton appears over the well-known initials C. J. D. In *'With the Austrians in Italy,'* Dorothea Gerard throws interesting side-lights on the campaign of 1859; while in *'The Tragedy of Karbala'* Mr. T. C. Fowle describes the Passion Play of Persia and its hold upon the people. Mr. E. Hilton Young contributes a reminiscent paper, *'Imagination in Childhood';* and short stories are *'Magdalene alias Maggie,'* by Miss Jane H. Findlater, and *'David among the Ancients,'* by Mr. E. H. Lidderdale.

Harper's will contain: *'By Caravan through the Libyan Desert,'* by Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal; *'The Voice,'* a poem by Albert Bigelow Paine; *'Gifts of Oblivion,'* a story by Dorothy Canfield; *'September Rain,'* a poem by Charles Hanson Towne; *'Cartagena the Ancient,'* by William Hurd Lawrence; *'Heart's Tide,'* a poem by Ethel M. Hewitt; *'Impasse,'* a story by Katharine F. Gerould; *'The Wanderer,'* a poem by John Masefield; a wood engraving by Henry Wolf from *'Lizzie Lynch,'* by J. Alden Weir, with comment by W. Stanton Howard; *'A Question of Wills,'* a story by Alice Brown; *'Every Farmer his own Capitalist,'* by John L. Mathews; *'The Dollivers' Long Lane,'* a story by Margaret Cameron; *'Elevating Le Puy,'* by Louise Closser Hale; *'The Foreign Voyager,'* a story by R. M. Hallett; *'Wind,'* a poem by Fannie Stearns Davis; *'Americanisms, Real or Reputed,'* by Thomas R. Lounsbury; *'Chanson à Danser,'* a poem by Louise Morgan Sill; *'The Mysterious Envelope,'* a story by George A. Birmingham; the continuation of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel *'The Corydon Family';* and *'In the Anchor-Watch,'* a story by James B. Connolly.

In *The Postivist Review* Mr. Frederic Harrison writes on *'Historical Methods,'* and Prof. Gilbert Murray on *'The Living Past.'* Mr. Gordon Jones, in a memorial address on Comte, deals with the relations of Comte's philosophy to that of his immediate predecessors, especially Saint-Simon.

Scribner's Magazine for September will contain the first of a series of articles by Mr. Roosevelt on the life-histories of the African lion, the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the buffalo, and the giant eland.

SOME OF NEXT WEEK'S NOVELS.

- AUG.
 26 *The Devil's Garden,* by W. B. Maxwell, 6/
 Hutchinson
 26 *The Watered Garden,* by Maud Stepany
 Rawson, 6/
 Stanley Paul
 26 *The Winds of God,* by Hamilton Drummond,
 6/
 Stanley Paul
 28 *The Way of Ambition,* by R. S. Hichens, 6/
 Methuen
 28 *The Little Nugget,* by P. G. Wodehouse, 6/
 Methuen
 28 *Below Stairs,* by Mrs. A. Sidgwick, 6/
 Methuen
 28 *The Remington Sentence,* by W. Pett Ridge,
 6/
 Methuen
 28 *The Second-Class Passenger,* by Percival
 Gibbon, 6/
 Methuen
 28 *The Dust of the Road,* by Marjorie Patter-
 son, 6/
 Chatto & Windus

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Bureau of American Ethnology, TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1906-7.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The Report gives an account of the systematic and special researches undertaken during the period which it covers. Included in the volume are two papers by Mr. Jesse Walter Fewkes: one on the history and antiquities of Casa Grande, Arizona, and another on the antiquities of the Upper Verde River and Walnut Creek Valleys, in the same State. Both are profusely illustrated with plates and figures. Mr. Truman Michelson contributes a preliminary report on the linguistic classification of Algonquian tribes.

Harring (Harry K.), SYNOPSIS OF THE ROTATORIA, Bulletin 81 of the Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, the Institution

In compiling this synopsis the author has, he says, gone over the entire class, and brought Rotatorian nomenclature into agreement with the International Code, which has been "rigorously applied throughout as offering the only means of escape from the present chaotic condition." A bibliographical list has been added, and verified, so far as has been possible, from the original publications.

Knott (John), GENERAL REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT OF EUGENICS, Reprint from 'The Medical Review.'

These remarks are of a general, and at times somewhat discursive nature, but contain some valuable reflections on the subject of Eugenics and its sister-subject Hygiene. The author gives it as his personal view that the "one great hope for the future of Eugenics and for the British Empire depends upon the fact that the question of the improvement of the race has been vigorously taken in hand by the Woman's National Health Association." For, he says, "the profitable administration of the true, the natural, laws of Eugenics must always lie with the members of the motherhood of each coming generation."

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. LX. No. 30: EXPLORATIONS AND FIELD-WORK OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN 1912.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A brief account of the work done during the expeditions of about twenty different parties in the past year. Some of the regions visited were British East Africa, Abyssinia, the Altai Mountain district, British Columbia, Labrador, and the Panama Canal Zone. There are numerous illustrations.

Step (Edward), TOADSTOOLS AND MUSHROOMS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, a Pocket Guide to the Larger Fungi, 5/ net.

Hutchinson

The study of fungi is of endless interest owing to the extraordinary variety of species to be found, and this handbook, by the excellence of its illustrations and the clearness of its descriptions, will enable the tyro to recognize some of the larger fungi he meets with in a country ramble. The descriptions are written in popular language, but for the benefit of the more serious-minded student the scientific names are in all cases added, and there is at the end of the book a Classified Index which shows the relationship of the species described.

FINE ARTS

The Myths of Mexico and Peru. By Lewis Spence. (Harrap & Co.)

MR. SPENCE hopes that his volume upon this subject may prove the means of leading many English students to the consideration of American archæology. It presents that study in such an attractive light that it may well have that effect, yet it is hardly an antiquary's book. Indeed, Mr. Spence does not appear to entertain much admiration for "antiquarians," as he calls them, converting an adjective into a noun. For the general reader the book is all that it should be. Indeed, its title hardly does justice to its contents, for they deal not only with the myths, including both beliefs and folk-lore, of Mexico and Peru, but also with the architectural remains and the life and customs of the races which successively inhabited those countries, and with so much as is known of their history. Some readers may be surprised to find how much of that history can be confidently traced.

With regard to the architectural remains of Mexico and Peru, the monumental records of the late Lord Kingsborough, and in our own time of Dr. Maudslay and Sir Clements Markham, have raised the reputation of England very high; and if it be true that German and American explorers are now occupying the field, that field is so large that there is still room for more English investigators to set to work. At the Congress of Americanists held last year in London excellent papers were read bearing on the subject. We do not gather how far Mr. Spence has availed himself of these. Indeed, in regard to the ancient ruins of Teotihuacan and the path or processional road, called the "path of the dead," because the mounds which border upon it are considered by the Mexicans to mark the graves of ancient kings, Mr. Spence holds that it was a road through a great cemetery, and does not take note of Prof. Seler's contradiction of that interpretation in his paper read at the Congress. He held it as proved that those mounds were not graves, but dwellings, and that the site was occupied for a long time or at different intervals (see *Journal R.A.I.*, xliii. 11). This incident may serve to show how progressive is our knowledge, and to warn us against too hastily accepting conclusions as final.

Mr. Spence's work contains so large a body of information that it is difficult in a brief review to indicate all the interesting matter that is to be found in it. The folk-tales are well told and illustrated. The myths of Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, the creation story of the Mixtecs, with the picture of the "place where the heavens stood," and the story of the queen with a hundred lovers, are good examples of this. The drawings by Mr. Gilbert James and Mr. William Sewell, though somewhat fanciful, are attractive. It has a good Index and Glossary, three maps, and a Bibliography. The author has formed a just estimate of the fascination of his subject.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham Archæological Society, TRANSACTIONS, EXCURSIONS, AND REPORT, for the Year 1912, Vol. XXXVIII.

The Society The "Transactions" comprise 'Bond's and Ford's Hospitals, Coventry,' by Mr. W. Hobart Bird; 'Birmingham Markets and Fairs,' by Mr. Walter Barrow; 'Town Houses of Timber Structure in Worcestershire,' by Mr. Francis B. Andrews; and 'Burford Parish Church (Salop) and the Cornwell Monuments,' by the Rev. E. C. L. McLaughlin. There are numerous illustrations. Mr. J. A. Cossins gives some account of the places visited on the excursions of 1912; and the Committee's Report is also included.

Desdèvises du Dezert (G.), BARCELONE ET LES GRANDS SANCTUAIRES CATALANS, "Les Villes d'Art célèbres," 4fr.

Paris, Laurens

Barcelona is one of the most interesting cities of Spain. Dating from Roman times, it still contains several Romanesque churches, a cathedral of the school of Southern French architecture, and some old buildings. Outside the ancient city a new one has grown up, in which an attempt has been made to realize the principles of the Art Nouveau in a number of edifices, civil and religious. Chief among them is the Cathedral of the Sagrada Familia, begun in 1882, and likely to take a couple of centuries before it is completed. The author of this monograph, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Clermont Ferrand, is an enthusiast for Catalan art and history, and many of the illustrations are devoted to paintings by Catalan artists. He has also described the chief buildings of the province, among them a number of important Romanesque churches, the Cathedral of Manresa being, perhaps, the most typical example of Catalan architecture existing. We are glad to observe that the provincial museums are attempting to collect and preserve the remnants of their local art.

Geddie (John), THE ROYAL PALACES, HISTORIC CASTLES, AND STately HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ninety-Seven Illustrations, "The Edinburgh Series of Monographs on Art," 3/6 net.

Edinburgh, Schulze

Mr. Geddie has written a clear summary of the history of the English castle and manor house, which serves the purpose of an introduction admirably. A short description of each of the palaces chosen for illustration follows, and then we come to the prints themselves, which are the main interest of the book. They are really very well selected, and lend themselves to a useful study of the various styles of domestic architecture—if we may apply the word "domestic" to such magnificent buildings—since mediæval times. The book is well printed and well arranged.

Green (E. Tyrrell), LA ROCHELLE AND THE WARS OF RELIGION, 5/ net. Nutt

The illustrations in this book are from sketches by the author. There are three in colour and twenty-four in black and white, and they give an idea of the charm of the city, and of the beauty of its architecture, which no photographic art could convey. The story of La Rochelle is an enthralling one, and the author, who is evidently well soaked in the atmosphere and traditions of the place, has written an account of its past "in the light of poetry and in the light of history" which is pleasant to read.

Thompson (R. Campbell), A NEW DECIPHERMENT OF THE HITTITE HIEROGLYPHICS.
Society of Antiquaries

A paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in November of last year. The author states that the new system of decipherment of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions is based on a study of those already published, and those which were found during the season of 1911, when he was employed by the Trustees of the British Museum on the excavations at Carchemish. It forms a valuable contribution to antiquarian research.

POST-IMPRESSIONIST POSTERS.

THE title of the present exhibition at the Doré Galleries strikes us as somewhat misleading. There is nothing specially Post-Impressionist about the posters here collected. "International Posters" would have been a more correct advertisement of an exhibition consisting almost entirely of Continental work. Most of the posters can be seen on the hoardings of France and Germany, but there are also some older designs of interest.

With the exception of one poster by Mr. Buchel (90) and one by Mr. Chas. Pears (71), England is entirely represented by the Beggarstaff Brothers. Their *Hamlet* (40) is shown, and some small reproductions of other designs. Fifteen years ago these two artists, Mr. James Pryde and Mr. William Nicholson, invented the Poster convention—their posters astonished and delighted us; but to-day these can do so no longer; deprived of the charm of novelty, they seem uninteresting. The reason is not far to seek. The artists relied too much on the decorative effect of the convention. They planned their designs carefully, and coloured them agreeably, but they failed to give them character by incisive drawing, or to enliven them with humour.

The modern German designers have taken over the decorative convention, but generally fall short in the same respects. Bernhard Klinger, Gipkens of Berlin, and Ludwig Hohlwein, the popular favourite of Munich, show characteristic work. The best German poster—and, indeed, one of the best in the exhibition—is that executed for Thiempt & Co. by Scheurich (4). This satiric drawing of a grotesque bourgeois delicately cutting a rose is admirable in characterization throughout, and is also excellent in colour and arrangement.

Turning to the French exhibits, we find many well-known designs. We have Toulouse Lautrec's beautiful *Divan Japonais* (73), with Yvette Guilbert on the stage, and the splendidly drawn woman's profile in the foreground; even in a poster Lautrec could not entirely restrain his mournful cynicism. It is a pity the Doré Gallery have "skied" this classic. We can see also the irresistibly gay *Bal Tabarin* of Grün (52), which has held the Paris hoardings for nearly ten years; Steinlen's *Nestlé's Milk* (64), and Cheret's *Magasins du Louvre* (54). These posters make an instantaneous appeal. The artists are comparatively little concerned with the decorative convention; they are content with bright colours and the ordinary laws of composition; but their drawing is always accomplished and brilliant. They have that light touch which has been the exclusive property of the French draughtsmen for centuries. Of the newer French school, Barrère, Rouille, Paul Iribe, and others are represented.

The worst posters in the exhibition are undoubtedly those by the American Miss Anne Estelle Rice and Mr. J. D. Fergusson, the Scottish artist whom Mr. Frank Rutter in his Foreword to the Catalogue calls American because he works for a New York firm. In these neither the colour nor the drawing redeem the pretentious emptiness of the design.
R. H. A. W.

MUSIC

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS entered upon their nineteenth season last Saturday. Financially, there may have been fluctuations in their progress, but artistically, and still more as agents of musical culture, they have been eminently successful. Last year their career was especially prosperous. Thus the authorities have maintained for the new season the old order of things as to the general plan and the majority of the details. They have arranged, however, that British composers of novelties shall conduct their own works. From the point of view of artistic efficiency this may be of doubtful value. It is no disparagement to a composer not to be able to make the best of his own creation as a conductor. In that particular branch of artistic activity experience goes a very long way.

The selection of new works shows, perhaps, a little more caution than that of last year. The proportion of British to foreign novelties is thirteen to eleven. In the list of the composers but few names are found that are not already well known—Harry A. Keyser, Blair Fairchild, and Eugene Goossens, jun., being among the less familiar. The claims of gifted members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra are recognized by the inclusion of works by Messrs. Georges Dorlay and Eric Coates. With the exception of a Suite by Dr. R. Vaughan Williams, the novel compositions belong to the shorter forms. Among the foreign ones are a Suite by Ernst von Dohnányi, another for a special combination of instruments by Reynaldo Hahn, and the Suite which Igor Stravinsky has fashioned out of his brilliant ballet 'L'Oiseau de Fer.' The French composers are to the fore.

A writer in *The Musical Times* has compiled some statistics which are significant. Wagner figures in the programmes 116 times. The Wagner concert is prominently an institution of this country. To a certain extent the want of a permanent opera, and the high prices at existing operatic undertakings, may account for it. But Wagner is still the most potent factor in modern music, and apart from other considerations, the emotional fervour, the dramatic intensity, and the clear issue of his music make a strong appeal to those who wage the fight of life. The preponderance of the classical repertory in these concerts is a matter for congratulation. In a wider sense we may

count among the classicists Bach, Handel, Brahms, and Schubert, besides Mozart and Beethoven. Their influence makes for steadiness of judgment, for repose and elevation.

The opening concert presented a typical programme. Richard Strauss's 'Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel' was well rendered, and Sir A. C. Mackenzie's enlivening overture 'Britannia' excellently represented the native composer, and appropriately stood at the end of the first part. It was followed—after the interval—by Sir Henry J. Wood's ingenious Fantasia on Scottish Melodies, an equally happy choice. The performances throughout the evening were on a high level.

The first Wagner concert on Monday was devoted to preludes and overtures of the earlier operas, with a few excerpts from the later works. The orchestra played beautifully, and the interpretations were marked by great lucidity and fine gradations of effect.

These admirable qualities distinguished also the orchestral performances on Tuesday night, when the diversity of style called—and not in vain—for elasticity of temperament. The renderings of Humperdinck's Overture to 'Hänsel und Gretel,' Tchaikowsky's Fantasia 'Francesca da Rimini,' and Liszt's Symphonic Poem 'Les Préludes' may be mentioned as of outstanding merit. Two settings of folk-tunes by Mr. Percy Grainger, who is well known as an enthusiastic champion of national music were introduced for the first time to a London audience. Both tunes have been utilized by him before: the County Derry air for a chorus without words, and the morris-dance tune called 'Shepherd's Hey' for a pianoforte piece. In both new settings the skill of the composer and his sense of orchestral effect are apparent. The result of clever harmonization, part-writing, and colouring is agreeable and interesting, but it is difficult to see to what further development this kind of treatment of folk-music should be expected to lead. The morris-dance tune is worked out in four variants, and culminates in a boisterous climax intended to present a sketch of rustic merry-making. The composer conducted with conspicuous spirit, but did not succeed in securing a thoroughly orderly performance, though the appreciation of the audience was enthusiastic.

Wednesday night's concert presented still stronger contrasts in style in Bach's Second Brandenburg Concerto, Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune,' and the minor Symphony by Brahms. There was a little irregularity of tempo now and then in the Bach Concerto, but, on the whole, the charm and strength of the music were beautifully expressed, the soloists doing brilliant work. The Debussy picture had the right sensuousness of colour, and was very lucidly developed. The virtuosity of the orchestra was conspicuous in Berlioz's 'Queen Mab' Scherzo.

Musical Gossip.

M. M. D. CALVOCORESSI, the well-known writer, has just delivered a course of four lectures at the University Extension Summer Meeting. His argument was that in French music, old or modern, there are many characteristic traits, though nationality, he remarked, does not depend on the use of national folk-tunes. He gave, for instance, examples of music on Spanish themes by Russians like Korsakov and Glinka, Germans like Hugo Wolf, Frenchmen like Chabrier and Saint-Saëns—which remains characteristically Russian, German, or French, and does not resemble that of Spanish composers. The French he described as desiring positive ends, and therefore preferring poetic to abstract music; of the former, examples from Jannequin, Couperin, Rameau, Berlioz, and Debussy were given. In abstract music, he said, they introduce a remorseless display of strict dialectical working-out, as in Vincent d'Indy and his school. He tried to show that even in Debussy there was a strictly logical method, offering, in the shape of subtle recondite relationships, a refined satisfaction to the mind in contrast to German prolixity and vagueness.

DR. W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD recently read before the members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, an interesting paper concerning entries relating to music in the English Patent Rolls of the fifteenth century. He has examined the printed Patent Rolls from 1405 to 1485, and summarized every single document relating to music and musicians. We select one or two examples. Already in 1420 a commission is given to John Pyamour, one of the clerks of the Chapel of the Household, to take boys for the said chapel, and bring them to the King's presence in his Duchy of Normandy. This, says Dr. Flood, is the earliest instance he has met with of impressing boys. In 1455 an inventory of goods in the King's Armoury includes five banners for trumpets, delivered to the trumpeters when the Duke of Gloucester went to the rescue of Calais. And of Thomas Seyntjuste, who graduated Mus.D. at Cambridge in 1460, we read that in 1456 a grant of certain messuages was made to him, as "rector of the church of St. James, Garlickhithe, London."

REHEARSALS of 'Love and Laughter,' the new operetta of Oscar Straus to the libretto of Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis, are being held at the Lyric Theatre, and it is due for performance on Wednesday, September 3rd. Mr. Faraday has secured as his leading lady Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, who impersonated Nadina in 'The Chocolate Soldier' at the Lyric, now three years ago.

MISS MARIE BREMA, who will again take the exacting part of Klytemnestra in Richard Strauss's 'Elektra' during the forthcoming Denhof season, is also to undertake Orpheus, a character in which she achieved marked success during her season at the Savoy.

We regret that last week, in our reviews of Vittoria's 'Missa' and Mr. Dale's 'Before the Paling of the Stars,' the names of the publishers were wrongly given. Both works are issued by Messrs. Novello, not by the Vincent Music Company.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 5, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Borgerhoff (J.-L.), LE THÉÂTRE ANGLAIS À PARIS SOUS LA RESTAURATION, 5fr.

Paris, Hachette

This book is a serious study of the efforts made to acclimatize Shakespeare in France between 1820 and 1830, and to show what influence a first-hand knowledge of the English drama, interpreted by such actors as Kean, Macready, and Wallack, had upon the general public, the writers, and the artists of the day. The author shows the stimulating effect of this knowledge, since Shakespeare was fortunately taken, not as a model to be blindly followed, but as an example of independence of established canons of dramatic art. An incidental further result was produced on the art of acting, and the greatest names of the day, such as Mars, were among the most fervent partisans of the English theatre. Prof. Borgerhoff's monograph will naturally find its best public in France, where this chapter of dramatic history is almost entirely overlooked, or is only referred to by the accident of Miss Smithson's marriage to Berlioz; but we can promise any one interested in the history of our stage a great amount of pleasure in reading it, and no history of the romantic movement in France can be written in future without some reference to this episode.

Clark (John), FREDEGONDE, QUEEN OF THE FRANKS, 3/6 net.

Capetown, Dartar Bros.; London, Simpkin & Marshall

That there are certain merits in this poetic drama is not to be denied, but they are in danger of being obscured by the mass of mediocrity, even bordering on the commonplace, by which they are surrounded. Mr. Clark, we are inclined to think, has done far better work than this.

Living Theatre (A): THE GORDON CRAIG SCHOOL: THE ARENA GOLDONI: THE MASK, 1/ Florence, 'The Mask'

This pamphlet is an exposition of the value set on Mr. Gordon Craig and his work by Mr. Gordon Craig and his friends, and an account of the Arena Goldoni, in which his school for the Art of the Theatre now has its home.

Perlmann (S. M.), HAMLET AN ACTOR, 6d. net. R. Mazin

The contention upheld in this pamphlet is that Hamlet was a born actor, and that this is the key to his character. We cannot but think that Hamlet's inability to adapt himself to change of circumstance makes strongly against this interpretation.

Shakespeare, SECOND PART OF HENRY VI., edited by C. H. Barnwell, Tudor Edition, 1/ net. Macmillan

The Introduction gives a good summary of the problems of the play. The notes are good as far as they go, but hardly seem to us sufficient, as we have remarked concerning other issues in this neat little edition.

Strindberg (August), PLAYS, Vol. II., translated by Edith and Warner Oland, 3/6 net. Palmer

The plays in this volume are 'Comrades,' 'Facing Death,' 'The Pariah,' and 'Easter.' They are translated into the American idiom, which, however, for the most part does no harm—even to some extent makes this rendering of 'Easter' a better one,

because in several places more sharply accentuated, than that which we noticed on July 19th.

The translators furnish an Introduction in which they stoutly attempt to upset the character of Strindberg as a woman-hater. So rapidly in these days do opinions grow stale and require to be changed. We are asked to believe of Strindberg that, "instead of being a woman-hater, he was rather a disguised and indefatigable lover of women." No doubt he could not keep his mind off the "woman question." Just so, at one time, the typical Jesuit could not keep his mind off Jansenism: the fact does not seem precisely to have connoted loving-kindness.

'Comrades'—centred in the rivalry, as painters, between husband and wife—will be remembered by many as the play in which, contrary to his custom, Strindberg makes the man come off victorious. The fundamental situation is the same as that in the 'Confession of a Fool': two wills, each capable of relentless cruelty, unequal in their swiftness of reaction to one another and to circumstance, in venomous conflict, with sex as one of their weapons. The same thing, more sketchily and with different proportions, repeats itself in the group which surrounds the protagonists. The plot is slender, but cunning and sufficient. The subtlety and abundance of the humour are made to compensate for the entire absence of good-nature; and the necessary light and shade are achieved, not by a heightening of the light, but by a ruthless darkening of the shade—as in the brutal suggestion of drunkenness in the wife.

The two one-act plays which follow 'Comrades' in this volume have perhaps been overpraised, despite their amazing cleverness. They lack what artists call "perpendicularity," without which genius itself avails not.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. H.—F. H.—Received.

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